The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay me"—say it darling.
"Lay me" lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter kneeling bending.
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmur'd,
And the curly head drooped low.
"I pray the Lord," I gently added—
You can say it all, I know.

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly:
Fainter stil "My soul to keep,"—
Then the tired head fairly noded,
And the child was fast asleap.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast;
And the dear voice softly whispered—
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

ANDRIE'S "ROMANCE."

A TALE OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

It is a little Connecticut River steamer, the only one on the line which is dirty, bustling, tobacco-smoky, and uncomfortable. It has a little triangular cabin, where ladies stifle and acquire ill tempers—people are almost always ill tempered on the "Silver Star." It has a little triangular awning above (it has a very triangular little boat), under which ladies sit and inhale tobacco smoke, and look supercilious on the "Silver Star." It is a very disagreeable little boat, but my friend, Andrie Somers, had a perfect passion for it. It was the scene of Andrie's *romance*.

People find their affinities in various odd ways; Andrie first saw her's from the upper deck of the "Silver Star." He was standing on the dock at Nanbuc. The boat was stopping there a wearisome time for freight; Andrie, who was alone, was trying to amuse herself by watching the deck hands rushing up and down the gangway with their rattling trucks; for her eyes ached with watching the supercilious people under the awning. A good many of them looked at her though, for she was one of the few who did not look supercilious, and her pleasant pretty face was worth looking at.

After a while she wearied of the deck hands, and looking away, suddenly encountered a pair of dark brown eyes gazing steadily at her from under the brim of a wide "Panama." They were handsome eyes, and they were accompanied by a handsome mouth and a handsome nose; and, altogether the Panama hat covered a handsome head, which belonged to a "medium-sized" young man, in a linen coat and white pants, with a book and pencil in his hand. Andrie sat there on the deck of the "Silver Star," and he stood there on the Nanbuc dock, and they looked each other in the face for about three minutes. And then a bell rang, and the paddle-wheels began to splash the water, and away puffed the "Silver Star."

Andrie watched the man until the boat passed around "the bend," and hid him from her sight; and there she sat and looked into the water, and saw there the graceful, erect figure in the linen coat, with the brown curls blowing about in the river breeze, under the Panama hat! She wished she knew him; wondered what was his name and who he was; and thought what a fine, trusty face he had. She forgot all about him, however, when she had left the boat and arrived at home. Her brother Jack was home, and she had enough to do with thinking of him; for Jack did not often come home, and he was a perfect miracle of a brother, and Andrie was extravagantly proud and fond of him. So she had enough to think of without the handsome young man on the Nanbuc dock.

Jack was a government surveyor, and, of course, met with a great deal of interesting experience; and it was Andrie's delight to listen to his "yarns." He had a great deal to say about a certain friend of his, who was, from his account, a marvel of all the perfections conceivable. "So honest, so manly, so brave and generous," Jack said. "You ought to know him. He is just the style of fellow to take with the girls; you'd be sure to like him."

"Of course I should," said Andrie. "Why didn't you bring him home with you?"

"I tried to, but he wouldn't come," answered her brother, in a puzzled tone. "I don't know why; he wouldn't give any reason; said it wouldn't do, or something of the sort; no idea what he meant.

"There's something a bit odd about Will, too," added, Jack, reflectively, after a little. "Generally he is the impersonation of cheerful good humor, but now and then he has a blue spell that defies all effort to dissipate. Then, though he is the most taking fellow I know, he hardly ever seeks the society of ladies—and it is not because he doesn't like them."

"Where does he live?" asked Andrie.

"'Pon my word, I don't know," laughed Jack. "I met him out in Nevada first, and we tramped together a good while; then I came East and left him out there, wandering around—and the next I know I ran against him in Broadway. He is somewhere in Connecticut now, I believe."

"What an old friendship!" exclaimed Andrie "To hear you go on about him, one would think he was your Damon; and yet you don't even know where he lives."

"He is such a good fellow, one doesn't care where he lives," answered Jack.

That was only one out of a hundred such conversations. Jack talked so much about his friend, that Andrie came to think a great deal about him; she dreamed, as romantic girls will, of some possible future time when she should meet and know this hero of her brother's praises; and she learned to play the guitar, which she never thought of doing until Jack told her how fond Will Davenport was of guitar music. She had to go to the city to take lessons, which was how she came to travel so much on the "Silver Star," that summer

Andrie thought no more of the young man in the Panama hat, until the next time she went to Hartfort, when they stopped at Nanbuc, and there, on the deck, stood the handsome stranger. As before, he looked at Andrie and Andrie looked at him; till Andrie, with a sudden idea, turned to one of her Nanbuc acquaintances, who had just come on board, and asked who was that handsome stranger.

"That one in the gray coat?" queried the gentleman, selecting the wrong man, of course.

"No, indeed!" said Andrie. "The one in the dark blouse."

The stranger wore a dark blouse this time.

"Oh! that is the dock-master; I forgot his name."

"The dock-master!

Andrie turned away disgusted; there turs no possible romance about a dock-looster. But just as the boat started, she fluned again to the dock, and as before, waked into the frank, brown eyes. A hot mash rose to her cheeks, she knew not why, and with an impatient contraction of the eyebrows she turned to go on deck, for she was not on deck, but standing by the "gangway," and as she turned, she laid her hand forcibly upon the rail. It had not been secured, and at her touch at gave way, and she slipped and fell—into the white, boiling billows that tossed and foamed in the wake of the "Silver Star."

There was a scream of terror from some lady on the boat; it was echoed by a shout from the dock, and the next moment a man leaped into the river, and swam toward the sinking girl. It was the handsome dockmaster.

Andrie was not insensible when she was lifted from the water; she could swim a little, and she had presence of mind, so she might have got safely to shore had there been no one to rescue her. For all that, she did not undervalue the young man's service, and she thanked him most gracefully and enthusiastically, as she stood, wet and dripping, on the dock, waiting for the "Silver Star" to "backup" and take her on board again. He took her gratitude very modestly, rather bashfully in fact; he was evidently not inclined to presume upon it. As he was assisting her into the boat, however, he claspedher hand more tightly than there was any occasion for, and in parting, to her astonishment, he called her by her name, "Miss Somers."

Andrie was taken into the cabin, and pittied, and fussed over, and wrapped up in unlimited shawls, and made quite a heroine; but nobody could tell her the name of her "preserver," which she thought she ought to know, since he knew hers. Arrived at home, the first question she asked Jack, after explaining all about her accident, was:

"Jack, what is the name of the dock-master at Nanbuc?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said astonished Jack. "It used to be Tim Murphy, but I believe they have made a change lately. Why in the world do you want to know?"

"It was he who jumped in after me," exclaimed Andrie; "and he is handsome as Antinous, and he called me by name."

"Did he?" said Jack, who did not think of anything else to say.

"Yes, and you must go directly and find out all about him."

Must meant must with Andrie, so at the next up trip of the "Silver Star," Jack was a passenger for Nanbuc.

Andrie waited impatiently for his return; it was at dusk that the "Silver Star" stopped at the landing, and Andrie went out by the gate to wait for Jack's coming, wondering if he had found out about the dock-master.

She stood there, making a very pretty picture in her buff muslin and pink ribbons, when Jack came up the land that led across the meadows from the river to the village—not alone, Andrie saw with some surprise, and wondered if he had brought company, and who it was.

"Andrie," said Jack, opening the gate, and drawing in his companion, "it's Will Davenporte!"

Andrie looked bewildered.

"Your dock-master is Will Davenporte—my Will! Will this is my sister Andrie."

"Miss Somers, allow me to hope that you experienced no ill effects from your accident," said Mr. Davenporte, courteously.

Andrie bowed and gave him her hand, and said something polite, without much idea of what it was. She followed her brother and his companion into the house in a very puzzled state of mind; but Jack, when they were seated in the parlor, proceeded to explain how Will's mother lived in Nanbuc, but Will himself had not lived anywhere in particular, since his eighteenth year, but had spent his life up to the previous summer, in gratifying his taste for wandering. He had now grown tired of knocking around the world, as Jack supposed, and came home to settle down.

All of which Jack repeated for Andrie's benefit and concluded:

"I was so glad to find him, and had so much trouble getting him to come home with me, that I haven't thought to ask him how in the world he came to be a dock-master. How is it Will?"

"It is very simple," smiled Will. "I was in New York on rather unpleasant business that time we last met; nothing less than the loss of my very moderate fortune called me East. It was willed to me by an uncle: but a later will turned up, and I haven't a cent. I had not even enough to live on until I could get suitable employment, so I took the first thing that offered, and that was the situation of dock-master. I flatter myself that I've filled it very creditably."

"You would fill anything creditably, my boy!" was Jack's laughing comment

Will went back to Nanbuc in the morning. Andrie noticed that he made no answer to Jack's cordial charge to come again, often; and he only bowed, and said "Thank you!" when she repeated the invitation. She was sure he would not come.

He did not come. Jack met him often, Andrie seldom, but he came no more to see them. After a while, too, Andrie missed him from the dock when she went to Hartford on the "Silver Star." She questioned Jack, and was informed that Will had gone to the city to enter a bank as clerk. He told her also that Will's mother had died since he was there.

Jack corresponded regularly with his friend, and whenever he went to New York he saw Will. One day he came home from Hartford with a very grave face and went into the parlor where Andrie was sitting.

"Ande," said he, "I've heard something about Will Davenporte!"

Andrie turned white.

"No harm?" Oh, Jack! it isn't any harm?" she cried, anxiously.

Jack told her in a few words. It was not much, though it explained the hint or mystery and reserve about Will. He was—not a legitimate son; his dead mother had not been a wife. Andrie was relieved; she had feared worse; she could not tell what.

"Is that all?" she asked, when Jack stopped.

"That is all!" said Jack. "I shouldn't have told you, but—I thought you liked him, Ande, and if you do, you ought to know."

"I do like him," said Andrie, gravely "and this does not make any difference Jack. He is not to blame, you know."

"No," said Jack, simply.

And then he went to write to Will, inviting him to come and spend Christmas with them.

"You must come," Jack wrote. "We will not accept any excuse. Andrie says so."

A few days later he received Will's answer. He carried it out in the south parlor, where Andrie was sewing, for her to read. Andrie read it, and cried over it, and then laughed and read it again.

Will wrote that he could not come, because he felt that it was more than he could bear to be with Andrie when he could not offer her his love; for he loved her passionately, but would not offer her a tarnished name. And he told the story that Jack already knew.

Jack wrote a very short letter:

"Got your letter, old boy. Showed it to Ande. She says you *must* come at Christmas; and—I don't exactly know how to get at it—the fact is—well she commissions me to offer you her heart and hand, since you wont offer yours! She loves you Will; and so do I, God bless you! I won't have any other brother! Now come."

Will came!

Jack told me the other day that he overheard the following conversation:

Will Davenporte, *loquitur*.—"Where shall we go for our wedding tour, Andrie?"

Andrie, *loquitur*.—"Will, dear, it shall be only a trip to Essex on the Silver Star!"

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OLD TIMES.

A Gossiping Old Richmond Barber on Things of the Past.

Lomax Smith a barber in the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, is a relic of the palmy days of Virginia. A writer on the Petersburg Express sat in the old gentleman's chair, to whom Smith gossiped about old times:

"A nice collection of gentlemen, sir," said Lomax, "this Convention at Assembly Hall; many very genteel and able persons there, sir. I does me good to see again in Virginia the best people coming forward to take part in politics. And yet, sir, there are some great men here, too—scattered above among the hundreds I don't know; but excuse me, sir, turn your face a little to the left—you can't remember the Convention of '29, can you? Too young! Yes, yes! Well, there was Mr. Jeems Madison, and that other gentleman, very smart, but rather flighty, Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, and more than I can tell now. You have got big men here today, but bless my soul, sir; they was all giants then; there wasn't a hum ble individual here. Giants, sir, giants, every one."

And Lomax restrapped his razor, turned our head gently, and began again:

"And how did they come here, sir! Omnibuses, hacks? Not they. Private carriages, private servants; and every one had a square mahogany box, with silver mountings; in this were four square bottles, trimmed with vines and leaves in gold; one held old pineapple rum, one brandy and honey—peach and honey, sir, one sherry and one Madeira. No whisky, and no drinking at bars. The case was in every delegate's room, with the key put away, but," and here Lomax thoughtfully and suggestively drew his razor through the palm of an honest hand, "their constituents knew where the key was, sir. Yes sir. And shaving then was fifty cents No change! Those were days! Why nothing now is as good as it was, and I can tell the reason. Ever since 1850, when they got up this universal suffrage, things have been going down, down, down. I never used to shave anybody then that was nobody, and now I hardly ever shave anybody that is any body. Yes, sir, that 1850 suffrage commenced the whole thing, and now nothing is like it used to be. Why sausage, sir, sausage! The old Virginia luxury! What is it now! It used to be made of the choicest parts of the hog, and now you're lucky if it's hog at all; and when it is there is nothing but gristle and lean." Lomax drew a long sigh, we gently rose, and, "declining the change," left the premises with a conviction that Lomax was more than half right.

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A Russian Dance.

The hardest kind of amusement for females ever gotten up must be the Russian peasant dances. Think of a young girl going through a long dance without speaking or smiling. The following is an account of the dance:

The dancers stand apart—a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there—each sex by itself, and silent as a crowd of mutes. When the piper breaks into a tune a youth pulls off his cap and challenges a girl with a wave and a bow. If the girl is willing she waves her handkerchief in token of assent; the youth advances, takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand, and leads his lassie round and round. No word is spoken, and no laugh is heard. Stiff with cords and rich with braids, the girl moves heavily by herself, going round and round, and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The pipe goes droning on for hours in the same sad key and measure; and the price of merit in this "circling" as the dance is called, is given by the spectators to the lassie who, in all that summer revelry, has never spoken and never smiled.

A HARVEST EVE.

The gold ears wave across the plain,
The shadows fall and fade again,
The night breeze on the lea
Is bending the white barley low,
The red sun sets in western glow,
And on the distant sea.

The brown sails in the waning light
Fade one by one from out the sight,
As earthly visions fade;
For after summer cometh snow,
And after winter, June-tide glow,
And after sunlight, shade.

Nature hath travail'd, and sweet rest
Now falleth on her mother-breast,
Brought are her fruits to birth;
No more she thinks of spring-tide throe,
Since all her autumn treasures glow,
Red-golden on the earth.

Ah! may our spring-tide so be spent
That harvest time may bring content,
And silver hairs may be
No dreaded sign of swift decay,
But streaks of dawn that ope the day
Of immortality!

The Fashions.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

VARIETIES.

There is an effort to bring out, among the new materials for walking suits, the poplins—with striped borders running along the selvedge—which were introduced last season. As this material did not take very well at the time of its introduction, it is not probable that it will meet with much success now. But those who fancy these costumes may make them with a tunic, or with a single skirt, trimmed almost its entire length with narrow fringed flounces. The jacket bodies, or basque, is trimmed to correspond.

THE POLONAISE,

Which will be generally adopted for street dress, necessitates the loop skirt, with panier or bustle attached. These polonaises are so frequently made of soft, clinging materials, such as cashmere merino and Thibet wool, that a large bustle is required to throw them out from the form. European illustrations show these polonaises with two capes, or, rather, with a short sacque, with a cape over it.

Care should be taken that these capes should not be made too deep. The under one should fall about four or five inches below the waist, while the upper one should be short enough to show the lower part of the dress sleeve. Many modistes cut them deeper, but they are not so stylish as when cut the size which we have mentioned. The trimming is fringe or guipure.

GLOVES.

Owing, probably, to the open sleeves, long-wristed gloves are growing more and more in favor. The two-buttoned, however, are the prettiest for the street. Four and six-buttoned ones are worn with full dress.

THE HAIR.

We do not see any material change in the style of dressing the hair. There is an effort to introduce the long falling chignons which are popular in Europe, but as yet it has not met with any decided success. These chignons consist of a mass of waved hair, which is confined in a silk net. They fall much lower than the old style of chignon which was worn here a few years ago. There is nothing new in the arrangement of the front hair. It continues to be rolled back in the Pompadour style, or it falls in short frizzes or curls over the forehead. The plaited coronet, which, for a short time, was out of favor, is again adopted. It adds very much to the elegance of the coiffure.

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A Frightful Fall—A Young Man Falls from a Steeple.

[From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 18.]

A young man named William O'Reilly, aged about 21 years, son of Thomas O'Reilly, resided at No. 23 East Onandaga street, had a narrow escape from death by falling on Sunday afternoon. O'Reilly, in company with several others, were at the new Central Baptist Church, the steeple of which is in course of erection. O'Reilly, who is a tinsmith by trade, has experienced some trouble in working upon high buildings, and thought to cure his timidity by ascending the steeple. He succeeded in climbing up the ladders to the uppermost scaffold, and after remaining there a short time commenced his descent.

After descending part way he stopped on one of the lower scaffolds, and then went up again. His friends remonstrated with him to come down. This he finally attempted to do, by means of a rope inside the steeple, and used in hoisting materials. After descending a short distance he became confused, and either let go his hold or the rope slipped through his hands, and he fell. After falling a short distance he struck on a board placed across the steeple, which broke, and he fell to the ground, striking on a coil of rope. The distance which O'Reilly fell is between fifty and sixty feet, and it is a miracle that he was not instantly killed.

He was taken by his friends, who supposed him dead, being insensible, and conveyed to the residence of his father. Dr. Mercer was summoned, but, after an examination, failed to discover any broken bones. Restoratives were given, and shortly after O'Reilly regained his senses. At noon the injured man was not as comfortable as he was in the morning, and it is feared he has sustained internal injuries. His escape from instant death was a miraculous one, and should prove a warning to the many thoughtless persons who have been in the habit of climbing to the top of the steeple since its condition admitted of so doing.

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Immortality.

How beautiful the following gem from the pen of Prentice, and how happy the heart that can see these beauties as he portrays them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne are placed above reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born to a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor will stay in our presence forever."

RURAL ECONOMY.

HOW SOILS ARE EXHAUSTED.

The following excellent article we copy from the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Every farmer is familiar with the fact that every crop that he raises takes from the soil of his farm certain elements which have entered into the growth and formation of these crops, the particular constituents differing according to the character of the products. We have been contemplating for some time a reply to the following question received from one of our correspondents, viz:

What elements are usually wanting in old fields, once very ferti , now at a low state, where the crops raised have been potatoes, grains, hay and Indian corn?

In order to answer this question satisfactorily, it is necessary to look at the constituents of these several crops. But this question is complicated with another and that is, what manures have been supplied during the cultivation of these crops? If all the elements which the crops abstracted were returned in the form of manure of any kind, it is evident that no great exhaustion can have taken place. Most of these elements are contained in common barnyard manure; therefore, if barnyard manure had been applied in sufficient quantity, little or no exhaustion is implied in the question, it is manifest that something has been wrong; that if manures have been applied, they have either been such as were not particularly adapted to the crops grown, or that they were in insufficient quantity to meet the demands of the crops. To tell what particular elements are wanting in such old fields would be quite impossible, therefore, without knowing the kind and quantity of manure used. It may be useful, however, to look at the kind and quantities of materials which enter into the composition of the crops named, and from this each farmer can form a tolerably correct judgment as to what have been abstracted from his soil in the largest quantities, and so, by inference, he can see what elements are most likely to be wanting in soils where the crops have been long raised.

KEEPING APPLES.

Gather the fruit a week or ten days in advance of the usual time, and place it in a moderately cool place where the temperature ranges from 50 to 60 degrees, and let it remain undisturbed for two or even three weeks, and at any time after the "sweating" is over, carefully assort the fruit and select the best specimens for preservation. Wrap each apple in a thin newspaper, and pack in an air-tight box, which can so be made by covering any moderately tight box on the out or inside with paper. Put on the cover, and place the box in a dry place beyond the reach of frost.

STORING POTATOES.

As the time has arrived for potatoes—the early sorts—to be harvested, put them in barrels as the best mode of disposing of them. Dig and expose them to the air till dry, then put up as directed, taking the barrels to the field. Store in the cellar, any part most convenient The advantage is that the air is not exposed, as with open bins, which often vitiate it, and always leave a potato odor. Another advantage, you can put where most convenient, and more at pleasure, with little difficulty, and you may place tier upon tier of barrels till up to the floor. When it is wished to use any, a barrel is opened and used, and so on with the rest, leaving no dirt, the ground remaining in the barrel. Or, if it is wished to sell they are already put up. Any barrel will do, so that it is strong enough.

IMPROVEMENT OF MARSH LANDS.

A party wants to know how to bring into cultivation a marsh, which has a layer or twenty inches of black muck, resting on an impervious white sand. First drain. The manner of properly doing this may be learned from Waring's "Draining for Profit." When drained plow thoroughly in the fall; in the spring spread fifty bushels of freshly slacked lime per acre, and harrow until the lumps are well broken up. Sow to oats and seed to timothy. On such a piece of land this grass will take, though sown in the spring.

BROOM FOR CATTLE.

Unquestionably the best way to dispose of broom corn seed is to feed it to the fowls. The next best mode is to give it to sheep; they are fond of it, and fatten upon it nearly as fast as on Indian corn. Ground with corn, rye, oats or barley, it is profusely feed to cattle, and when mixed with wheat bran, it is good for milch cows. The Shakers frequently feed it to horses, and at the season of the year when this grain is not only abundant but at hand they use it exclusiv

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A Scientific Sensation.

The little town of Omro, Wisconsin, has a first class sensation. Some workmen, while digging a ditch in one of the back streets, came upon the remains of a monster animal. The first parts found were the tusks. Notwithstanding a goodly portion of the larger ends had disappeared, one of them is eight inches in diameter at the end in the cranium, and five inches at the smaller end. The tusk seems to have been worn away in digging or other hard effort. The remaining tusk seeming to be an anterior fragment, is smaller at both ends, and shows the same hard usage toward its tip. Each tusk is about five feet in length. The surface is horny and quite tough, the inner portion being of yellowish white, brittle, and easily broken. They are very much curved, their five feet of length making a quarter of a circle.

The bones are so badly decayed that it is difficult to locate them. A portion of one of the jaws has been identified by the teeth set in its framework. Three teeth were found of immense magnitude, one weighing eleven pounds, another eight, and the other about seven pounds. The surface of the upper face of the teeth is four and a half by seven inches, with very jagged and sharp edges, the enamel being as perfect and clearly defined as when the animal carried them around and browsed the tops of shrubs.

These remains were found on the margin of whitish ground, about three feet from the surface, in clay of about the consistence of putty. The first three feet is peat bog, and below is the clay which caught and held this monster game. The digging is going on, and more remains will probably be unearthed.

[For the N. Y. Express.]

UNREST.

'Twas a wearied spirit sighed for peace,
But the treasure had not found,
And never shall its wailings cease
Upon mine ear to sound.
Yet mournfully each wayward word
Found in my heart an answering chord.

"Shall I seek," it cried, "in my heart's deep cell,
The 'gems' that glow in vain,
And weave around them many a spell,
A deathless name to gain!
And when the laurel is on my brow,
Will I sigh for rest as I do now?"

"To a cold and careless world unfold
Each long-loved secret thought,
And though thou givest thy being's gold,
Yet shall not peace be bought,"
Such was the only harsh reply
That met the spirit's longing cry.

Lost in the darness of despair,
This soul had died in strife,
Had I not whispered softly there,
"Give—of thy being's life.
Not thine to know if it shall bless,
In giving lies thine happiness."

F. F. ELMS.

VARIETIES.

THE Attica Temperance Banner has for its motto, "Fight for the right and never get tight."

AN infant was born last Friday in a Third avenue passenger car, New York city.

THE Democrats of Cedar county, Ia., have nominated Mrs. Hannah Bean, a Quaker lady, for Superintendent of the schools.

A DELAWARE shopkeeper announces "2th Piks" in a placard so well written as to show that the penmanship is far in advance of the orthography of the writer.

A DRUGGIST in New Hampshire threatened the local paper with a suit of putting an "i" in the place of an "a" in his advertisement of grape pills.

"It isn't possible, miss, that you don't know the names of some of your best friends?" Certainly; I don't know what my own name may be a year from now."

"MR. SPEAKER," said a member of the Jamaica Legislature, discussing a bill for the regulation of the timber trade, "I know these timber men to be most egregious rascals—I was in the timber line myself twelve years."

AT Lowell, Mass., the factory operatives, who are now allowed three-quarters of an hour for dinner, are, after October 1st, to have a full hour. The working day will then be ten hours and three-quarters long.

WHEN you want to get rid of the rheumatism persuade a wild steer to chase you. A Savannah man who gave it a fair trial, and had a hot race of forty rods to a tree and up it, certifies that he has not had a rheumatic twinge since.

"MY dear," said a husband to his better half, after a quarrel, "you'd never be permitted to go to heaven."

"Why not."

"Because you will be wanted as a torment down below."

TEXAS is to have an exhibition of children at its State Fair, in Houston, and the San Antonio Herald says it does not believe there is another community of its size in the United States that can produce so many perfectly beautiful and healthy children as the city of San Antonio and surrounding country.

THE Florida musquitoes excite the profane admiration of all who are subjected to their attentions. They drive field hands from their work; young chickens are killed, and larger fowls lose their sight; cats and dogs are driven mad, and a government surveying party with cattle and horses, were recently stampeded and nearly worried to death by their attacks.

MRS. SPRATT, an Illinois woman, has made the following speech: "Yes gentlemen, this is a productive country. Anything in the line of the animal or vegetable kingdom here beats the world. I have made 450 pounds of butter from five cows in one year; and, as you refer to my children, I am proud to say that I have twenty-six; and that man there [pointing to her husband] is the father of every blessed one."

A SAN FRANCISCO lady proposes as a partial remedy for the social evil that every single man having a salary of a certain amount over the wages of the majority of working women be compelled to pay into a treasury for the purpose a stated amount, to accord with his salary each month, to be divided among the single women of that city.

A DANBURY says: An out of town couple applied to one of the Danbury drug stores on Wednesday for soda water. "What syrup?" pronounced the clerk. "Syrup—syrup," repeated the bucolic fop with an incredulous stare, and then leaning forward he impressively added: "Stranger, money is no object to me to-day; you kin put sugar in them."

A YOUNG gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," claimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the innocent, "I have three or four more in my pocket."

A YOUNG lady writing for Claflin & Woodhull commences her communication as follows: "Overflowing with contending emotions, with a heart full of sympathetic feelings, and a brain reeling with imprisoned thought struggling to find outward expressions in words, I write for relief." Of course, under such circumstances, she cannot do less than write about the social evil.

WHEN a negro jury in Mississippi went out to deliberate, one juror asked another: "Is dis a hanging case?" "To be sure, nigger," was the answer. "Well," said the first juror, "dis nigger heerd one dem lawyers say dat boy's gose comin' back here and hant us if we hang him: I no go for hanging, and have dat boy's gose follow me! No, sir." Verdict of manslaughter.

THE vicious practice of bethrothing a girl to more than one person at the same time, for the sake of unlawful gain, is commented upon by the Koh-i-nur, an Indian journal. An instance recently happened in Khanpore (Mooltan), where two marriage processions came at the same time at a Khattree's house to marry one and the same girl. The fact was that the father of the girl had received money from two persons, and had promised her hand to both. This is almost as bad as polygamy.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

DON'T fail to register.

YOU cannot register after Saturday next. Remember this, and register now.

THE assessor has no authority to question your right to register if you apply to him personally. He is bound to place your name on the list. See that it is done.

THE *Commercial's* attempt to cast discredit upon Secretary BOUTWELL's confession that Radical Revenue collectors have stolen over *twenty millions* of the people's money by stating it was only two millions, has ended to its discomfiture. Again its mouth is sealed.

CARL SCHURZ says: "I will not help to re-elect an officer [GRANT] whose reelection, sanctioning his previous acts with popular approval, will be a justification and encouragement to all future Presidents in committing acts of usurpation still farther reaching."

DILWORTH says he will not vote for M'GUNNEGLE and M'GUNNEGLE says he will not vote for DILWORTH. No doubt their friends will do likewise and thus we will be enabled to roll up a handsome majority for Messrs. STUCKRATH and BIRMINGHAM.

THE best GRANT's office holders could do for him at the Illinois State Convention was to get a resolution passed indorsing his administration., They endeavored to get him endorsed for renomination and failed. This is another slap at the Present-Taker.

"To steal is Radical, to forgive is Presidential," seems to be the motto of the present administration, if we are to judge from the fact that out of the twenty-five million dollars defalcations already developed among Federal officeholders, not one of them has been prosecuted.

THE coolest during the month of September is the announcement that Commissioner DOUGLASS intends to prosecute all the defaulting Revenue Collectors. As he figures as a defaulter himself on Secretary BOUTWELL's books, it will be an edifying sight to see him figuring in court in the dual character of accuser and accused.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* chuckles over the fact that the Democracy are short of funds and that its own party is well supplied. It is all easily explained when we remember that its friends, the Collectors, its EVANSES, its BAILEYS, its HODGES and its NORTONS have *stolen over twenty-five millions of dollars* from the people. No wonder they are flush.

WE are informed that our opponents have commenced colonizing in the two city districts, by which they hope to defeat Messrs. IRVIN and LIDDELL. No doubt these rascals are well paid out of the stealings of Radical officeholders, but their evil designs can be detected and defeated if the proper attention is given by our vigilance committees.

CARL SCHURZ, in his recent speech at Nashville, Tenn., said he "had attained the highest political position attainable to a foreign-born citizen under the Constitution." He has not yet seen the Sixteenth Amendment, proposed by THE POST, which will make him eligible, to the Presidency; as he stands to-day, he is reduced below the negro.

WE are very curious to know why there has been silence, for about the space of ten days, among the Radical newspapers of Pennsylvania over the $360,000 defalcation of the moral and highly Radical Special Agent, GEORGE O. EVANS. Who padlocked the mouth of the Radical press, and why was it done? Every body connected with the robbery was a Radical of the highest grade. It won't do to bring their mutton to market, and that's what's the matter with ERRETT!

IT is said that BUTLER has been so hard pushed in his gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts, that it was necessary for him to melt down half a ton of silver spoons and plate to carry on the campaign. As he has an inexhaustible supply of this munition of war, there seems to be but little doubt that he will secure the nomination, even if he has to surround all his opponents with fathomless Dutch Gap Canals.

IF the City Hall Ring is not afraid of the revelations that would follow, why does it "order" Mr. KERR, the Architect, not to give the original bids and contracts for the construction of City Hall for publication? What is wrong with them? Is there such a wide difference between the contracts and the prices paid, that it would "astonish the natives" to see them put side by side? *Will* the Ring *dare* to publish the contract for stonework?

THE *Commercial* with an air of mock dignity classes the defalcations of revenue and other officers under President JOHNSON to Democrats. He was not elected by the Democratic party, neither did he appoint Democrats to office, he was also deprived of the power to dismiss thieves without the consent of the Senate. You must shoulder the responsibility and should do it without making so many wry faces.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA does not present as favorable an appearance as the east and Philadelphia, but our friends there will doubtless give a good account of themselves. They owe the party some compensation for the slaughter of Morrell, Armstrong, Gilfillan, Donley, and Stewart last year. In 1869 and 1870 the east proved the bulwark of the State. In 1871 the west should retrieve its disasters.

The above is from FORNEY's *Press* and seems to indicate that everything is not as lovely out in this "neck of woods" as the organs hereabouts would have us believe. Major ERRETT is in Philadelphia and has doubtless furnished the above paragraph to the *Press*. We should betray private confidence, if we stated really what the prospects of the Democracy are in the Western counties of the State, but we may hint to brother FORNEY that the West will not, this fall at least, retrieve the disasters of last year. The Democratic party has no EVANS or City Hall fund to draft upon for expenses, but is equipped from its own resources, conscious of its own integrity and strength, and will repeat its vote of last year, which fell like a thunderbolt upon the Republican party throughout the State. It was as unexpected as it was unwelcome. It was not accomplished by Democrats alone, but by Republicans tired, disgusted and sick of the rule of spoilsmen. These men have not returned to Radical bondage, and will this year vote for the State and local Democratic tickets. In the East the Republicans gained in the mining districts, through the expenditure of large sums of money collected from office holders who filched it from the public purse, and from the EVANS fund, which was a theft from beginning to end. To some extent this may be repeated again this year, particularly in Philadelphia, at the instance, and in the interests of the notorious abettor of murderers, BILL MANN, but it cannot win in the West. There will be no spasmodic demonstrations, no brass band excitement, nor torch light processions, but we beg leave to intimate to the Republican party of the State that the Democratic organization has not ceased to exist, as will be made manifest on the second Tuesday of October.

DEMOCRATS, we appeal to you and every one of you to go at once and see that your name is properly registered. Your enemies are well supplied with money stolen from the government, a large portion of which belongs to you. This they are using against the Democracy by which they hope to continue in power, cover up their villianies and extend their facilities to still further rob the people. They can afford and are paying their agents to attend to having their men registered, and no doubt many of them in several districts for the purposes of repeating. The Democracy have no corruption fund. It must depend alone upon its individual members to attend to this matter. See that all are registered. Watch the thieves and repeaters. Bring out the vote and you will have the satisfaction of contributing toward hurling the thieves from power, placing honest men in office, and saving your State from further peculations.

THE way in which the administration metes out justice to the defaulters is peculiar, and is strikingly illustrated in the case of Gen. WHITTAKER, Postmaster at Hartford, who is a defaulter to the extent of $100,000. Both Governor JEWELL and Congressman STRONG insist that it is absolutely necessary that he should be removed to save the reputation of the party, but Gen. WHITTAKER has the inside track at Washington, and the administration has decided to continue him in his present position, notwithstanding his extensive thieveries. There is nothing like dealing gently with the erring.

THE happy Radical family in New York have begun to peach on one another. Tom MURPHY accuses GREELEY with trying to disrupt the party, and the *Tribune* retorts by saying that MURPHY is anything but a gentleman or an honest man. That during the war was a contractor and robbed the government, and escaped punishment only by destroying the public records and spiriting away witnesses; that he had a hand in all the City Ring Jobs and finally that he is a corrupt man and not to be trusted. MURPHY is the boson friend and confidential adviser of GRANT and gave him his Long Branch cottage.

WE can assure our neighbors of the *Dispatch* that we did not propose the Sixteenth Amendment as a flyer, but as a serious proposition, demanded by the times, and proper to be done. The Republican press suddenly seized and denounced it, as we anticipated, supposing it was started as a mere electioneering dodge, but they will find the ball now set in motion will roll on after the election, and be accepted as a fair and just proposition by the masses of the American people.

CHAIRMAN ERRETT and Treasurer MACKEY now running the machine have directed the Republican journals hereabout to say nothing about EVANS until after the election. He is safely out of harm's way and there is no intention to disturb him. The word has been passed to keep pelting away at Tammany.

THAT poor old man on "BENTON" avenue who refuses to take the new "schute," had another fierce attack on Sunday, and may now be considered a fit subject for Dixmont, where his friends will likely place him. Why don't he "depart?"

IN Philadelphia the Reformers have nominated the Democratic candidates for Mayor, BIDDLE, and District Attorney, SHEPARD. It begins to look as if the people in that city have got tired of corrupt Radical rings and the reign of BILL MANN's murdering associates.

THE POST still continues to thunder away at the City Hall Commission, but thus far has not succeeded in turning a hair on any member of that body.—*Dispatch.*

Can the *Dispatch* say that it believes there has been a judicious expenditure of the people's money in the erection of City Hall?

IF wholesale stealing, lying, forging, black-mailing, defaulting, corrupting, colonizing, ship-wrecking, amending, repeating, cheating, present-taking, lounging, smoking, drinking, KuKluxing and traveling will bring success, the Radical party ought to succeed, for it combines all these elements to an eminent degree.

"GOVERNOR GEARY is ill of bilious fever." As soon as his connection with the Evans fraud began to develop itself we thought his case looked a little bilious. —*Louisville Courier-Journal*

No, no. You are mistaken. Do you forget that since the war each of his legs contain a lead mine? His physicians have pronounced it lead fever.

As before stated, the Radicals have commenced colonizing in the city districts, especially in the Second, where they hope to defeat Mr. LIDDELL. In some cases they have had placed on the registry the names of those who are not citizens of said district with a hope of getting in their votes. They, including a subordinate Revenue official, are watched, and if they do not want to get into trouble, they had better cease their efforts in that direction.

THE stone work in City Hall alone cost **$240,000**, but it must not be forgotten that this is only one item of expenditure, about one-fourth to the whole cost, which will run somewhere between eight hundred thousand and a million of dollars. The Ring "organ" already admits an expenditure of **$650,000**. As this is **$350,000**, more than the original estimate, and the Hall does not even approximate completion, we may expect an expenditure of at least **$250,000** in addition to the amount already expended.

THE latest advices indicate that Col. McCOOK will be able to actively participate in the canvass in Ohio during the two closing weeks of the campaign. His recovery will be hailed with unfeigned pleasure by men of all parties in Ohio, and those of his unscrupulous opponents who anticipated making capital out of his unexpected illness, will find that all their calculations go for nothing. It only requires a united and energetic effort of the Ohio Democracy to carry that State by a handsome majority.

WHEN Democrats appealed to the Contitution tinkers to remember the "wise and discreet" fathers of that instrument they were laughed at. THAD STEVENS and the other abolition lights, intent upon securing the vote of the negro, paid no more attention to the wise and discreet framers than they did to the Constitution itself. But when it is asked to so amend it that all white American citizens may be placed upon equal footing, we are referred to the "wise and discreet" fathers of the Republic.

WE are certain that Mr. Douglass is not a defaulter. The account is not for monies coming into his hand—but are unsettled accounts for bonded oil.

So says the organ of "little Boss TWEED," the apologist for the Internal Revenue thieves and City Hall jobs. It makes no difference whether for oil, gold dust, brick dust, assafœtida or greenbacks. Secretary BOUTWELL publishes him among those who owe the government, and the Secretary ought to know.

OUR Radical cotemporaries had much to say no Friday about the "Grand Rally" of Thursday evening. If they call that a "Grand Rally," we have no idea what term they would use to designate an ordinary meeting. City Hall was about one-third full at the beginning of the speeches, and when Mr. COATES shut off there were probably one hundred of the faithful present. The dribble indulged in by the speakers was so stale and common-place that even double-dyed Radicals could not stand it.

TO GIVE the people of Pittsburgh an idea of the way in which the Radical newspapers in the city look after their interests, we need only say that *all* of them either defend or excuse the extravagance of the City Hall Ring, which has already expended **$650,000**, which is **$150,000** more than is authorized by act of Assembly. Will some of our cotemporaries state whether they think that the Ring has the legal right to collect this extra **$150,000** from the taxpayers of the city?

THE White House purveyor and haberdasher is Mr. MONTGOMERY GIBBS. Immediately after the wrecking of the "Golden Rule," and robbery of three millions of gold belonging to the government, he went to Paris and other points in Europe, and began to lay in a stock of the most costly clothing and fabrics that could be found, for the use of the inmates of the White House. There are, no doubt, some people who are curious enough to inquire whether there is any connection between this and that.

GEMS OF RADICAL REFORM.

RADICAL journals are constantly reminding the people that their's is the party of morality, economy, honesty and reform.

THE leaders of the Radical party are daily reiterating that they are going to inaugurate an honest government, but corruption has been on the increase for ten years.

GENERAL WITTAKER, Postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, embezzled $100,000 of government funds, and the decent Republicans of the State wanted him turned out of office. GRANT's administration, however, considers him too valuable an auxilliary to lose.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER JNO. W. NORTON, of New York, a most excellent Radical, determined to carry out the reform principles of the Radical leaders, and thereupon stole $115,000 of the public funds. He was never arrested and is now laboring zealously for GRANT's renomination. This is another tally for reform and retrenchment.

GEORGE O. EVANS, one of the most accomplished Radicals in the State of Pennsylvania, was appointed Special Agent of the State for the collection of war claims. He went zealously to work, and in three years succeeded in stealing $363,523.85. It is not necessary for us to say that the Radical State officials allowed him to escape, and a portion of the steal is now being used by the Radical Committee in the State canvass.

THAT unblemished Radical, Paymaster J. L. HODGE, not to behind his compatriots, concluded to appropriate $450,000 of Uncle SAM's cash, which he did in the most artistic style. No further opportunities for stealing presenting themselves, he put in the Sabbath day writing a "confession." Forthwith all the Radical papers in the country lifted up their hands piously and said: "Poor man! what a pity." This is what they call military service reform. A good thing for the reformers.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM has grown to be an absolute necessity. No man recognizes the truth of this remark more fully than Mr. GEORGE CHORPPENNING. Believing that "a man of words and not of deeds" was the counterpart of a sluggard's garden, he made out an account to the amount of $500,000 for services as a mail carrier which he had never performed, got Congress to pass it, pocketed the money, and is now singing the praises of reform, and insisting upon GRANT's renomination, as none but a reformer and a shining light in the Radical party can do. GEORGE still expects to realize handsome dividends upon his economy and reform stock.

THE "Golden Rule" is not only liable to be broken now and then, but some times totally smashed. Mr. MONTGOMERY GIBBS a bosom friend of the Presidential household, arranged the latter feat, some time since. The government vessel of that name was wrecked and robbed of $3,000,000 of United States treasure. Shortly afterward he purchased some magnificient dresses for the Mrs. President and the Miss Presidents and the Presidential sisters-in-law and female cousins. Mr. GIBBS observed that reform was *au fait* in the civil and military service and concluded to introduce it into the navy.

TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars is a small sum of money in Uncle SAMUEL's pocket, so the Collectors of Internal Revenue concluded that, inasmuch as he would not miss it, they would appropriate it to their own use. This they did, dividing it among each other in sums ranging from ten thousand to half a million dollars each. Secretary BOUTWELL, to show his appreciation of their zeal, made out a list of them, with the amount assigned to each and sent it to Congress with his compliments. The exact footing of this little steal is **$20,700,983.33** Some cross-grained Democrats suggested the propriety of arresting the defaulters and making them disgorge. The proposition was received with horror. This noble army of reformers must not be interferred with.

WILL the City Hall Commission specify the act of Assembly by the authority of which they have expended at least **$150,000** in excess of **$500,000**? The people want to know whether they are under compulsion to pay taxes which are not authorized by law, and are levied only to meet the extravagant expenditures of the Ring, which with the law before it, deliberately goes to work and nulifies its prohibitory limitations, and runs the city in debt in defiance of the law.

THE Radical Committee of this county invited Senator CARL SCHURZ to speak in Pittsburgh during the campaign. He declined to address the party of great moral ideas at this point, a fact that we much regret, as it would have been refreshing to have heard the Missouri Senator giving his views concerning GRANT's administration. In his absence, however, perhaps one or more of the organs in Pittsburgh will tell us what they think of his political views, as expressed in his Nashville speech of the 20th inst. Do they endorse or repudiate his sentiments?

$21,000,000 A DROP IN THE BUCKET!

IF BOUTWELL confesses to **$21,000,000** of stealings on the part of his Collectors, etc., to what extent may not he himself and his immediate subordinates, who hold high revel in Washington, be defaulters to the Government?

The immense monetary transactions of the Treasury Department of late years give ample opportunity to dishonest officials to commit knaveries of such stupendous character that even **$21,000,000**—great as it is—greater than the whole annual expenditures of the National Government in the earlier and better days of the Republic—would be a mere drop in the bucket!

What checks and balances, what opportunity of investigation of the actual condition of the Treasury Department, what security have the people? None at all! A Congressional Committee, partisan in character, appointed probably to shield dishonesty, shares perhaps of the spoils, reports everything lovely. Here is security for you! GRANT farms out his offices to the highest bidder. Governors and State officials shield, rather than expose fraud. BOUTWELL confesses **$21,000,000**, how much is *unconfessed*? There is reason to fear the worst. It will never be known to what fearful extent the people have been robbed until these corrupt officials are kicked out of office, and a thorough investigation made by honest representatives, fresh from the people.

THE church scandals of the present period are matters to be regretted by all Christian and moral people. It is a matter of profund regret that all churches are not provided with ecclesiastical tribunals, before whom delinquents could be brought and tried and punished, without laying all the revolting details of real or alleged crimes before the public. But as bad as many of our church trials are, they are harmless compared with the conduct of certain newspapers, laying claim to be *par excellence* family journals. The conductors of them seem to take particular delight in procuring all the prurient details of these cases, gloat over and spread them in all their revolting and distorted features before their readers. These falling into the hands of children, and, being a part of their Sunday reading, cannot but corrupt their natures and familiarize their minds with the grossest immorality. The publicity of the details of crimes, when they come before judicial tribunals, is and should be a matter of deep regret to the community, but even then respecable journals eliminate from their court reports the prurient details of the testimony, preferring to give their readers the barest facts and the simple result, rather than burden their columns with things that could not be read aloud in any respectable family. What then must be the moral status of newspapers that invade the impenetralia of ecclesiastical courts and family privacy to get the material to make up column after column of the most revolting phases of social life. No particular church suffers from this, but its evil results fall upon the whole christian world, and furnish skeptics with nine-tenths of their arguments against religion.

SO FAR we have not seen a single Radical paper that endorses the proposed Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. Those that have alluded to the matter, pooh-pooh or denounce it. It is easily explained. Their presses are mostly in the hands of former Know-Nothings who despise the Germans and all foreigners, and so far as certain positions in the Government are concerned, think the negroes the best able to fill them. If not, why do they deny to Hon. CARL SCHURZ, and thousands of other white men, certain privileges they have conferred upon FRED DOUGLASS and other negroes?

A RADICAL newspaper says that "Democratic journals are wasting their time talking about a few insignificant frauds among Republican officials." Insignificant, eh? Only twenty million dollars at one haul from the Internal Revenue Department. That ain't much. As long as the Radical officeholders don't steal more than they collect, their little peccadillos are merely sportive and insignificant. If they were to take to stealing in earnest, wouldn't the deuce be to pay!

"IF a federal official steals, the administration at once pounces down upon him and without the least hesitation of favoritism." So says a GRANT party "organ." The vigorous way in which the administration "at once pounces down upon him," is probably illustrated in the case of Paymaster HODGE, who commenced stealing even before "our ULYSS." commenced receiving presents from place-hunters. After he had been stealing a year or so, somebody preferred charges against him. The administration "at once 'pounced down upon him,'" by paying no attention to the charges. This was two years ago. After two years more of stealing, the amount of this federal official's stealings having reached the vicinity of a million, the administration began to think that if Paymaster HODGE had not stolen himself rich by this time he never would, and so cancluded that it was time to pounce down on that official thief. Thousands of other federal officials are stealing daily, and if they don't contribute liberally to the renomination of "Our ULYSS.," the administration "pounces down upon them." If they do contribute, the administration don't pounce.—*Chicago Times.*

THE Petersburg (Va.) *Index* has this to say about the negroes of that city: "A respectable, hard working negro man told a lady friend of ours a few days since that things had come to such a pass in the city, the negroes were so violent and thievish, that he dare not go to his house after night—he lives some distance from the town—nor to show any money in the company of men of his own color. His statement is that they have been going from bad to worse, living in idleness and debauchery, and stealing and robbing at night to support the excesses of the day. This statement is made by a negro himself, and it conveys some ide of the condition to which a community governed by Radicals is sure to be reduced."

ALTHOUGH it has been clearly established by proof, and even admitted, that Mr. WHITAKER, postmaster at Hartford, Conn., has made false returns, which are not on the official files of the Department, and that several leading Republicans have advised his removal from office, the Postmaster General has decided to retain him with a full knowledge of these and other facts. He is a blatant advocate of San Domingo and of General GRANT's renomination, which are sufficient reasons in themselves, to outweigh all objections that might be urged to his discredit. Malfeasance has become so common in high places, that it has ceased to have significance, if the official charged is sustained by proper partisan influence.

THE Crown Princess of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by several friends, visited the White House on Thursday, for the purpose of paying her respects to the President. As General GRANT was absent, of course she could not see him; but she was shown through the Executive Mansion by General DENT, who remains in Washington to represent our Chief Magistrate, look after the house, and keep an eye on the convalescent sore-tailed colt.

A. J. RISNER, the negro Lieutenant Governor, of South Carolina, and Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has published a letter strongly opposing the proposed declaration of martial law. He thinks the civil power is amply sufficient to repress existing disorders, and that martial law as a remedy would be worse than the disease.

The Proposed Sixteenth Amendment.

[From the Philada. Age.]

The Pittsburgh POST advocates, with its usual ability, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall repeal the requirement of birth for the Presidential office. Certainly, none of the motives that prompted that provision exist now. The framers of the Constitution had in view the evils that had attended elective monarchy in Poland. Foreign princes were the competitors, and their intrigues and contests did much for the destruction of that unhappy kingdom. It was thought not improbable that England, France and Spain, all then holding large possessions and powerful influence in America, might furnish candidates for the chief office in the United States. This danger, if it really existed, has entirely vanished. In General Jackson's time, we remember, it was alleged that he had been born before his parents left Ireland; but the better opinion is that he was born in North or South Carolina. It really ought to make no difference which of these three places he was born in; yet, had it been in the old country, he would have been ineligible to the Presidency. Such a discrimination is unnecessary now in the Constitution, and when it is next "amended," we certainly shall be glad to see the change made which THE POST proposes.

[From the Chicago Times.]

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Pittsburgh POST proposes a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which shall remove from citizens of foreign birth the political disability imposed upon them by the constitutional requirement that the President shall be a native born citizen. The mover of the proposition pointedly expresses the desire to give Senator Schurz "an even chance with Fred. Douglass."

Whatever reason may have formerly prevailed in support of the limitation of the presidential office to native Americans, there is no very substantial argument in its favor now. The idea that there would be any more danger to the stability or permanence of our theoretically republican system with a citizen in the executive chair who happened to be born under a foreign flag than with one who entered this vale of tears under the stars and stripes, is simply absurd. What honest or fair-minded man will dare to say that Carl Schurz would not be a vastly more trustworthy custodian of political and popular liberty than Hyram Ulysses Grant? Does any one believe that had Mr. Schurz been in Mr. Grant's place, that measure of thorough-faced imperialism, the Personal Government act, would have disgraced the statute book of a nation calling itself a republic? or that that other "annihilator of the states," the so-called congressional election law, would have received his approval? Let any honest man who believes that Americans should at all hazards retain their right of self-government compare the statesmanlike and patriotic utterances of Senator Schurz with the partisan and imperialist expositions of the 14th and 15th amendments by Senator Morton, and say if he can that the German is not by all odds the better American.

All artificial political disabilities are unreasonable, and useless, and morally wrong. In their effects they hurt those impose them more than those who bear them. From the political disabilities imposed by a vindictive party in congress upon the most capable part of the southern people have sprung nearly all the social and political disorders which afflict that portion of the country, and which have cost the people many millions of dollars. From the political disability imposed by an iniquitous electoral system upon all representative quotas of the body politic excepting those that combine in the most numerous party organization, has grown up the enormous mass of political pollution known as the spoils disease, that permaates the social body and is destroying all sense of honor in our public life. It is assuredly the part of wisdom and good statesmanship to remove these and all political disabilities that impose obstacles in the way of self-government; limit freedom of choice; prevent the people from achieving their own good. If the people are capable of self-government, why should politicians, who are not apt to embody all human wisdom, disable them from the full and free exercise of their capacity? Assuredly no man can give a valid reason for the existence of any political disability whatever.

ROW ON, ANNIE.

You know Annie—
Charming little Annie!
Healthy little, saucy little, jolly little Annie!
She will row you any day,
Up the river far away,
Winning easy, I should say—
Clever little Annie.

Take heed, Annie,
Darling little Annie—
Careless little, thoughtless little, fearless little Annie:
Weeds enlace the river through;
There be deeps and shallows, too,
Perilous alike to you,
Helpless little Annie.

Row on, Annie,
Pretty little Annie—
Winsome little, laughing little, lovely little Annie!
In a taut and trim "two-pair"
I with thee would gladly share
Joy and sorrow, mirth and care,
Down life's river, Annie.

PITTSBURGH IN MOURNING.

The Swinging Round the Circle Vividly Remembered—The Profundity of one of Andy Johnson's Party—The Wrath of Greatness—Office Seekers Snubbed and Presents Rejected.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Pittsburgh has rent her nether garments and enveloped her head in the ashes of her furnaces. The illustrious Gift-Taker late of Long Branch, has refused to accept the proffered hospitalities of her iron and petroleum princes, and to-day passed through the city to make a two weeks sojourn in the suburb of little Washington.

For a week his Highness has been visiting the out-of-the-way towns, villages, and derricks of the oil regions, without any solicitation of the citizens thereunto appertaining; but here, where beseeching office seekers invoked his presence, he refuses the light of his stolid countenance, and silently and sullenly passes us by with contempt. We feel the slight; we commune with one another concerning it.

THE BANNER COUNTY'S EXPECTATIONS.

This (Allegheny) county, won the proud distinction of the banner county of the Union in 1868, when it gave the Gift-Taker the largest majority that he received in any combined city and county in the Union. Having done this for him, we felt that we had a right to claim him as our own—our own beloved, worthy to sit down and smoke beside and in conjunction with the tallest of our furnaces. Therefore the Lincoln Club, composed of Federal office-holders, office-seekers, and the city Ring, hearing a month ago that Useless S. was going to visit his cousin in Washington, invited him to put his feet under the Club's mahogany and sip its wine and smoke its cigars. Two weeks ago Gen. Porter wrote to say that the President would not accept the Club's hospitality.

THE BANNER COUNTY'S REWARD.

No reasons were given for this refusal, but they are generally known in this region. During Grant's swing around the circle with Johnson the party brought up in this city, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. During the evening a Republican mob, led by the present Radical condidate for Mayor, B. W. Morgan, and the leading men of the Lincoln Club, surrounded the hotel, and made the most insulting and blasphemous remarks about the Presidential party in bulk and in detail, and even went so far as to throw brick-bats at the inanimate walls of the buildings. So violent were their demonstrations that peaceable men durst not go along the streets. Grant was terribly disgusted, and said to Admiral Farragut in the dining-room:

"This is the most disgraceful and disorderly place I ever saw. They have insulted my superior officer (Johnson) and I will never recognize them as decent people."

UNAPPEASABLE WRATH.

The Gift-Taker has been keeping his word, and has never recognized Pittsburgh since. Two years ago, when he went over to Washington, to see Cousin Bill, and lie *perdu* until his Wall street gold venture culminated, he served us about the same trick that he did to-day, remaining in the city only two or three hours. Our noble sacrifice of 10,618 majority will not appease his wrath.

But he missed a golden, or rather a silvern opportunity when he passed us by this time. The wealthy members of the Lincoln Club, had had manufactured, with the U. S. G. monogram thereon, a magnificent silver set, including a punch bowl, supported from the pedestal by figures representing the four seasons, costing about $1,000, which they intended to present to him. The irate members now swear that he shall not have them, even if he does come.

THE GREETING TO GREATNESS.

The Presidential party, consisting only of Grant and his family, reached the city in Tom. Scott's car at 2:30 P. M., and left in half an hour for Washington, some twenty miles away, on the Pan Handle road. As the car drew into the depot, a red calf of the male sex, which had been brought as a present by an enthsiastic countrymen, who wanted Grant's Missouri farm well stocked, set up a long and melancholy bleat, which was the only sign of welcome accorded the President

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

A hundred curious loungers looked in at the car windows at Useless, who neither smiled, spoke, nor nodded, and that concluded the reception with a single exception. While the car was standing on the siding six gentlemen went in one after another to solicit a pardon for their friends in the penitentiary. When the sixth presented his petition Grant ventured this remark: "I have been in the city just eighteen minutes, and have heard of six men in the penitentiary. There must be a good many of you there." The pardon-broker turned on his heel in disgust. And yet Pittsburgh mourns her departed President, and the Lincoln Club is negotiating for a sale of silverware.

IXION.

How a Young Widower Got "Help."

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Republican.]

The trials of a young widower who resides not so very far from here, in trying to get "help," are worth relating: After becoming almost discouraged by his many failures he at last drew up in front of a small dwelling among the hills, and asked the customary questions: "Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm house?" "Where are ye from?" asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air. "My name is——, and I came from ——." "Oh, yes! I've heard of you, you lost your wife a spell ago. Wall, I've got six gals—good gals, too, and you may take your pick among 'em for a wife; but they wouldn't none of 'em think of going out 'ter work. I should as lieves you should take Hannah, because she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seein' as she's nigh sighted, and can't hear very well; but if you don't want her, you can take your pick of the others."

Our friend went in, selected the best looking one, drove to the Justice's and was married, and carried his bride home that very night, having secured a permanent and efficient housekeeper, who proves thus far in every way satisfactory, with no questions of wages, and no limit to the work she is expected to do.

PERU.

Public Executions at Ayacucho and Piura.

[From the Callao & Lima Gazette, Aug. 12.]

Public executions, fortunately, are not of frequent occurrence in this country. It is, however, our painful duty to notice the shooting of three culprits in different parts of the Republic by order of the law—one at Ayacucho and two at Piura. At Ayacucho, Juan Gutierrez, the assassin of Martin Davila and his son Elias, was executed at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 19th of July, in the plaza, in the District of the Magdalena, of this city about eight squares distant from the principal plaza, or Plaza de Armas. By order of the first Court, confirmed by the two higher Courts, it was arranged that the execution should take place in the principal plaza; but the Prefecture ordered otherwise. For this act public opinion has severely censured the Perfect, who has no authority whatever to reverse a judicial sentence. The criminal suffered considerably during the long passage from the chapel in the Plaza Mayor to that of the Magdalena, apparently from the heat of the weather. He repeatedly cried in a loud voice "water," "water," "water." The mother of the culprit accompanied her son the whole distance of the eight mortal squares. Gutierrez, who during his protracted agony drank drop by drop until the very verge of desperation, passed from this life to the next, receiving thirteen musket shots. This solemn spectacle was witnessed by my immense concourse of persons. Great efforts were made to save the life of Gutierrez, but without effect. Of the sixteen judges who tried the case, twelve were in favor of the penalty of death, and four for fifteen years' confinement in the Penitentiary. At Piura, on the morning of July 21, Richardo Cavero and Serafin Torres, the two men who, about a year ago, were guilty of the murders of Dr. Lutz F. Piodra, Miguel Riofrio and Manuel Chiriboga, were publicly executed in front of the Pantheon in this city. The criminals were both natives of Ecuador, and had scarcely attained their twenty-first year. The execution took place in the presence of an immense multitude. One of the men when the officers were about to bandage his eyes, said: "I owe my life, and I am about to pay it; do not bandage my eyes." The muskets were then discharged, and the wretched young men were launched into eternity.

A Curous Old Letter.

The Friends' Review publishes the following quaint old letter from William Penn, written in 1698. The bother of business seems to have been as troublesome in those days as in these. The Edward Penington spoken of was the second Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania:

"BRISTOLL, 27th 2nd mo '98

"Dear Friend: I have not heard from thee of a long time, but by a letter from P. Ford from London, that my Bills are protested, for so small a sum as 315 lbs, or thereabouts, drawn on thee, S. Jennings &c, wch has done me ye greatest Injury in my Credit I ever sustained, tho the boott promised me by thee, J. Longhurst & Gr. Jones, was never payed me, nor a farthing allowed me for my expences to England. & for ye suit agst. Ld. Baltimore which the Government engaged that I should be payed, & though I have some thousand due to me upon ye score of quit rents. this makes my heart heavy, and my way dull to you yt finde, after all my expences, Sufferings and losses, I am no more valued or regarded. Dr. Frd. In a strange place I should not meet with so mean a treatment. But I shall say no more at present of yt. this comes by a son of Isaac Penington & my Dr Deceased wifes half Bror whom I have made Survr Genll being mathematical, more than trading, he gave it over, having also great losses. I desire thee and frds. entreat him kindly, & let him borde, at a good house, for truth and entertainmt. He has much to say, in my name, about Divers things, yt are in his Instructions to be particular upon, to whom I refer thee, & In whom I hope thou and frds will finde satisfaction, which with my love in ye truth to thee and thy honest wife, & truly good frds, is all now from

"Thy assured friend W. P.

(Endorsed:) "Bristoll 27, 2mo '98 from William Penn per Edw. Penington whom I met at Burlington 18, 7mo '98

(Addressed on cover:) "For my esteemed Friend Samll Carpenter at Philadelphia."

Josh Billings Almanax.

OFFIS'S OV JOSH BILLINGS FARMERS ALMANAX for 1872.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: Sum men are born grate, sum men git grate after they are born, and sum men have grateness hove upon them.

It seems tew me that I am all 3 of these men hove into one.

At a mass meeting lately held in Pordunk county (mi natiff village) the inhabitants past the following preamble and resolutes:

Whereaz, it is hily good that a Farmer's Allminax should be born for the year 1872,

Resoluted, That Josh Billings should be sot apart, (and hereby is expressly sot apart) tew beget the job.

Resoluted, That this Allminax shall be begotted on the fust ov nex Oktober, wet or dry.

Resoluted, That this Allminax shall kontain milk for babes, meat for elders, and crumbs for all.

Resoluted, That Knower bilt the ark, and Jonar waz the first man who went a whaleing, but Josh Billings has the right ingredients for a Farmers' Allminax.

Resoluted, That Faith wins the battles of life, Hope beautifys them, and Charity makes them immortal.

Resoluted, That more dogs than a man wants are a nuisance, and less than he haz got iz positively no loss.

Resoluted, That we fully believe that man cum from the monkey, but whare the monkey cum from we dont seem to kno.

Resoluted, That the thanks of this meeting be sent to Darwin (or tew the monkey) we dont care whitch.

Resoluted, That all the nuzepapers in our beloved land (without distinction ov color) be allowed to print these Resolutes.

Resoluted, That this meeting now unanimusly bursts quietly, sinun di.

JOSH BILLINGS, Sekretary.
Ditto, Allmanacker.

P. S. The meeting did bust quietly.—J. B.

Gave Up Her Seat.

A gentleman and his wife were riding in a crowded street-car, the other day, when in order to economize room, the gentleman proposed that his wife should sit on his lap, which position was readily accepted. The car soon stopped and other passengers got in, among whom was a very prepossessing lady, when the gentleman who was holding his wife on his lap proposed that she should give the new-comer a seat, which she refused to do. In a few moments, however, another passenger, in the shape of a dusky sister of African descent, entered the car, when the lady immediately got up and gave her the seat on the gentleman's knees.—Chicago Times.

THE COUNTRY LIFE.

Not what we would, but what we must,
Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is both more and less than just
In taking and in giving.
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plow,
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me whom the city holds, whose feet
Have worn its stony highways,
Familiar with its loneliest streets—
Its ways were never my ways.
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there, I hope, my grave will be,

'Old Homestead!—in that old, gray town,
Thy vane is seaward blowing;
Thy slip of garden stretches down
To where the tide is flowing;
Below they lie, their sails all furled,
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country house,
Inland, with pines beside it;
Some peach trees, with unfruitful boughs,
A well, with weeds to hide it;
No flowers, or only such as rise
Self-sown—poor things!—which all despise,

Dear country home! can I forget
That least of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet,
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian Pipe?

Happy the man who tills his field,
Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fullness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—oh! can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!
For both the best, the strongest.
That with the earliest race began,
And hast outlived the longest:
Their cities perished long ago;
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall;
If so, no lamentations;
For Mother Earth will shelter all,
And feed the unborn nations!
Yes, and the swords that menace now
Will then be beaten to the plow.

—*From R. H. Stoddard's Poems.*

An Oyster Packing Village.

A letter from Crisfield, Somerset county, Md., the terminus of the Peninsular railway, to the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, 16th instant, says:

The chief article of trade and topic of conversation here is "oysters." After the middle of this month thousands of bushels are brought here daily, and shipped to all parts of the country. Philadelphia is the principal market for oysters in the shell, but the opened oysters are sent to points from Main to California. Ten new houses have been erected the past summer to be used in packing the oystsrs. the most of them are about forty by one hundred feet, two storries high. The first floor is used for oysters, and the upper rooms rented for dwellings, which are readily taken at high rents. Men, women and children are employed in opening oysters, and get twenty cents per gallon. They make from sixty cents to two dollars and a half a day; children ten years old make from four to six dollars per week. You can see healthy, robust young ladies, on Saturday's getting their checks cashed for ten and twelve dollars for the past week's work, and to see them the next day you would hardly think they ever saw inside an oyster house.

The season for our great bivalve will be in full operation about the first of October, and we will have about twenty houses opening this season giving employment to six or seven hundred openers, besides the number engaged in catching who amount to thousands.

General Sam. Houston—Curious Facts in His personal History.

Of late many newspapers have adverted to the strange relations of General Sam. Houston to his first wife. The writer of the following is a cousin of his wife: She writes as follows:

MEMPHIS, September 6, 1871.

Editors of the Appeal—I have seen several pieces in your paper lately, purporting to tell why General Houston and wife separated early. As Mrs. Houston and myself were not only intimate friends, but relatives, I think I can tell why they separated so early, with as much truth as any one else. In the Appeal, several days ago, there was an extract from the Galveston Bee, stating that they lived together only three days. This is not true. They lived together three months, I am pretty certain in stating, also, that she had another sweetheart in the neighborhood. It is true Eliza Houston and William T. were always particular friends, but she nor any one else would not have thought of marrying a man in the last stages of consumption, for at the time my acquaintance commenced with Mrs. Houston, this young man was in Cuba, seeking to prolong his life; and that Mr. and Mrs. Allen were ambitious people and forced her to marry General Houston, is all a mistake. Two more unambitious people never lived. To be sure, the match was considered good, and they told their daughter so, but there was no force used, and no strong persuasion. General Houston, as his wife told me was a maniac on the subject of female virtue, and did not believe a pure woman lived. He upbraided her the first night he married, and every day afterward as long as he lived with her, acting now the fond husband and in ten minutes a furious maniac, the victim of ungovernable jealousy.

Mrs Houston, knew there was no happiness in store for her, and determined to seperate. She lived a life of complete seclusion for a year or two—a picture of perfect woe. She afterward professed religion and was at times quite cheerful, but the look of sadness never, as long as I knew her, left her face, which was of a sweet, gentle and winning expression. She was not pretty, but dignified, graceful, and queenly in her appearance. She never uttered a harsh or reproachful word of the General—seemed only to pity him. They both married afterward; he a woman of deep piety, and such was her influence over him that he, too, became a member of the church and a good man.

M. B. H.

What's in a Name?

Among the French officers who surrendered at Sedan, there was a young Major by the name of Victor de Massard, who had the reputation of being the handsomest man of his regiment. Major Massard was sent to Munich, where his fine looks and his amiable social qualities made him quite a lion for some time. After the preliminaries of peace were signed at Versailles, he was released but instead of returning to La Belle France he started on a bridal tour to Italy, taking along with him a young Bavarian countess, who is immensely wealthy and beautiful. Major Massard must, howevery adopt the name of his wife, her father having left a will which stipulated that his son-in-law must adopt the family name of his house before assuming possession of the family estate. The proud Frenchman, who claims direct descent from the Chevalier Bayard, is, however, not willing to submit to this demand of his late father-in-law, which he considers unjust and unlawful. Some of the first Bavarian jurists have expressed the same opinion, and the interesting case will be brought before the Supreme Court for decision. The young countess is said to be entirely indifferent as to the result, she having declared that she was as fond of the name of her husband as of the name of her father.

Visiting Among the Chinese.

The London Athenæum has an article upon a lecture recently given in London by Mr. H. Medhurst, on "The Curiosities of Street-Literature in China." According to the lecturer visiting is made a most serious business in China, and anybody who aspires to be considered somebody must necessarily have a servant for the express purpose of carrying and presenting his cards. And a Chinese card is an institution quite as peculiar as many other Chinese peculiarities. It is a huge sheet of scarlet paper, with the name inscribed in large characters; the more mammoth-like these are, the more grand and respectable their owner is supposed to be. There are several kinds of these visiting cards. First, there is the plain card, which is a single sheet of scarlet paper, with the name written or stamped nearest the right hand and topmost sides. This is employed only on common occasions. Then, there is the official card, mostly used by mandarins on visits of ceremony, which is also a single sheet, and contains the name, preceded by the entire title, written down the centre of the card from top to bottom. Then, again, there is the full card, which is only produced on very grand occasions, such as New Year vistits of congratulation and condolence. The full card is folded and must contain exactly ten folds. It does not enumerate the titles, but simply contains the name of the individual written in the right hand and bottom corner of the first fold, prefixed by the words: "Your stupid younger brother." and followed by the words, "bows his head and pays his respects," Where the person visited belongs to a generation senior to the visitor the latter styles himself "Your stupid nephew." If two generations senior, the visitor writes. "Your more than stupid nephew." Should the individual visited belong to a younger generation, the visitor takes to himself the name of "uncle" instead of "nephew," retaining, however, the depreciatory appellative of "stupid." There are still further varieties of self designation, according to the particular gradations of relationship; but those above quoted by Medhurst will suffice to give an idea of the punctillious rules peculiar to Chinese visiting. This last folded card being an expensive and cumbrous affair, is, as a matter of etiquette always returned to the visitor, after it has been presented, when it is again taken charge of by the servant, to be used on future occasions.

A Siamese Custom.

The recent death of the King of Siam and the ascension of a new ruler has brought to notice a curious custom which is peculiar to the Siamese nation. It is called "marking the people." Every male subject of the government must select a government official whom he will recognize as his master, and then must have a mark on the back of one of his wrists indicating the department to which he is thus attached. All persons thus marked are liable to be called upon to render personal service in the department to which they belong. The government official is responsible for the government work according to the number of men marked to him. It is in many cases optional with the master whether he will require personal service or accept substitutes or money for procuring them. But in some cases, personal service must be enacted. The amount of service required varies considerably. Some are required to give their whole time, receiving a nominal salary only, wholly inadequate to their support even in the style of the poorest class of laborers in that country. But as a rule, they are required to give only a portion of time—a certain portion of each month, quarter or half year. This system of marking is unpopular with the people, and at such times as it is to be enforced the greatest vigilance is required on the part of the government officials to prevent a general emigration from the country of those subject to the mark.

A Timely Lesson.

It is said to be a difficult thing for a woman to get ready to go anywhere. And yet there is nothing she dislikes more than an intimation that she may possibly miss the train. Brayfogle gives an instance of this. Mr. Bray. was to take the ten o'clock train on the Bee Line to visit some relatives in an inner town. Having suffered on previous occasions for injudicious suggestions, Bray. thought that for once he would let things take their natural course. So he sipped his coffee and ate his eggs and toast, while Madame curled and powdered, and danced attendance on the looking-glass, and tied bark on the back of her head. Then Bray. sat by the stove an hour and read the morning paper, while Madame still continued to get ready. At last, just as he reached the final paragraph of reading matter, and was beginning on the advertisements, Madame tied her bonnet-strings under her chin, took one long, lingering, loving look at the image reflected in the glass, and sweetly announced:

"Well, my dear, I'm ready."

"Ready for what?" asked Bray, in well-affected astonishment.

"To go to the depot, to be sure," said Mrs. Brayfogle, tartly.

"Oh!" said Bray., "I'd forgotten; well; Madame," continued he, looking at his watch, "that train has been gone thirteen minutes. Just keep on your things, and you'll be ready for the train to-morrow morning."

The Conquering Blucher.

The ingenuity of lovers has been the theme of poets from Sappho to Swinburne. Surround one of these exalted beings with walls of adamant; put him in an oubliette; bury him under a mountain; plunge him in the sea; in short, get him into any tight corner, and, as the old poem says,

"Love will find out a way."

Blucher may not be a name a poet would give to his hero, but Blucher, as he exists in the flesh, near Gold Hill, California, is love: not unworthy of the days of chivalry which are not gone, notwithstanding Burke's grand dirge over them. Once your model lover beat with a mace the head of his rival, or cleft him down to the chin; but should he now attempt to do so he would be incontinently clapped into prison for his pains. Genius has taken the sword from the hands of brute force and we would back Mr. Blucher against Machiavel himself for wise resources. He loved, but he had many rivals; how was he to get rid of them! A happy thought struck him. Yellow Jacket stock was up to $90 a share, he went to his beloved with ten shares thereof and said: "Now, darling, you just hold on to this stock for a few days; it's up now, and is going up to a higher figure. I'm on the inside and know all about it. Keep the shares and you will make a fortune." She told her friends—his rivals—and they all got mad on the subject and invested largely in Yellow Jacket at thirty days' margin, having of course, to put up twenty-five per cent. Yellow Jacket fell, the rivals were ruined, and the haughty Blucher won his blushing bride.

ONLY A FOUNDLING.

Only a foundling!
A waif on the shore;
Cast up from the black sea
That rolls evermore
From the ocean of crime,
As it thunders along,
And bears in its progress
The weak with the strong.

Only a foundling!
A poor little child,
With its poor little beauty
And soul undefiled;
With its want like the many,
Its moans and its cries,
That must call down the angels
In troops from the skies.

Only a foundling,
To wash and to dress,
With no mother to kiss it
Or give it caress:
With no father to watch
For its smile. ah! so wise;
With no brother, no sister,
No kindred, no ties!

"Only a foundling!"
This sentence so deep,
It should harrow some souls
Till they fall down and weep
For the poor little lives
They have given through shame,
To be cast on the world
Without home, friends, or name!

A Whole County Sinks in Florida

The Florida mails give meagre and vague accounts of an astonishing phenomenon at Apopka, Orange county, near Pilatka. The whole country disappeared in one night, and its site is covered by a great lake. A correspondent, writing from the neighborhood to the Pilatka Herald, gives an account of the adventures and hair-breadth escape of a Mr. Alex. K. Foster, who was caught, horseback, by the bog-quake, and barely reached hard ground. As soon as he was safe he looked back, and this is what he says:

"The first thing that attracted attention was that the trees were moving—first a gyratory motion of the top, then some sinking gradually out of sight, the tops revolving more and more rapidly as they sunk and disappeared, others following, and as they fell revolving and describing arcs of a circle against the sky. Then the whole earth, as far as the eye could reach, sinking, and its place supplied by a sea of waters, rushing, seething, boiling with the the noise of mighty cataracts, and ever and anon casting to the surface the roots, tops or bodies of mighty pines and oaks."

VARIETIES.

"As my wife at the window one day
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came along with a 'broth of a boy,'
Who was driving a stout little donkey.
To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke.
'There's a relation of yours in that carriage.'
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied,
'Ah, yes—a relation by marriage!'"

SILVER coffin trimmings are hired out for private funerals in Lewiston, Maine, to be returned after the ceremony.

NEW YORK papers publish obituaries of "Bill Johnson," a dog that could stand upon one foot and balance himself on the nozzle of a champaigne bottle.

THE "German fat men" in New York have formed an association, which numbers fifty members weighing from 217 lbs. to 293 lbs. each. The President weighs 280 lbs. and the Secretary 240 lbs.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.—Large checks are in demand for autumn toiletts. A check for $5,000, presented to Mis Bunnymags by her father, has been much admired.

A WOMAN at Oberlin, Ohio, collected money for the soldiers' orphans, and used to buy a bonnet. She said orphans, after they got used to it, could get along without bread, but women must have bonnets.

THE cause of woman's rights is steadily progressing. An advertisement in a St. Paul (Minn.) paper reads: "Persons who have contracted debts to B. F. Simmons are forbidden to make a payment thereof except to the undersigned.

MRS B. SIMMONS."

THE drought in Tuscany is so severe that the vines are suffering greatly. Nothing but two or three days of rain can save them, and the proprietors are calculating how many barrels of wine every hour of fair weather now costs them. In Rome there have been some timely showers and the Valtelline has been sprinkled, so that its grapes are doing well.

AMONG the Sunday school children of a certain church was a poor little fellow. He could not tell the number of the house in which he lived. and was charged when he next came to school to bring it. The next time he appeared he was asked if he brought the number. "No sir," said he; "it was nailed on the door so tight that I couldn't get it off."

THE Belgian women seem to have a particular talent for business. The Sisters Everbert in Brussels, are the largest manufacturing lace firm in the world. Dr. de la Pierre, Chief of the Dental College in Belgium, has his wife as partner in his professional labors. In Bruges, Liege, Ghent, and other cities, women are the associates of their husbands and fathers in nearly all the departments of trade, and discharge their duties most effectively.

PALACES are commonplace things to describe; but the abodes of the Mexican kings were in no ordinary houses One of the most observant of these Spaniards, who first saw these wonders, speak of a palace of Montezuma's in which there was a room where 3,000 persons could be well accommodated, and on the terrace-like roof of which a splendid tournament might have been given. This is the sort house the President would like to be presented with at Long Branch.

IT is both laborious and costly to occupy high social position in England, if the Spectator understands the matter. "A first class leader of society, with a first class fortune," the Spectator says, "to be 'on a level with his position,' wants or chooses to think he wants, a house in London, a house on the river, two palaces at least, in the country, a shooting-box in the Highlands, a hotel in Paris as costly as his London house, a villa a Como, a floor at Rome, an establishment in Cairo or Constantinople, a yacht, a theatre, and a racing stud." To "enjoy" all these, and pay the cost of maintaining them, must be a terrible tax upon the patience and purse of the unhappy victim.

A LADY of Hon. James Brooks' party in Japan, looked into a Japanese boudoir, and this is her inventory: Little or no furniture; no chairs; no beadstead—nothing but a mat to sleep on. A toilette-box was on the floor, near the wall—about the only article of furniture in the room. In this box there were five drawers and two lacquer basins on top. In the top drawer of this box there was a metallic mirror, like our hand-glasses. In the second drawer she kept her powder, paint, wax-brush, tooth-powder and brush. Two little drawers came next, in one she had her false hair, and in the other fancy pins, gilt paper and other fixins for her hair. In the lower drawer was her pillow, which is placed under the neck when sleeping on the mats, so as to prevent the hair from being rumpled. It is made of wood and covered with paper on the top. The powder looks like starch, and when they mix a little water with it, and rub in like paste; and they have two brushes that they use to rub it off with. The paint looks green and turns red when put on the lips and cheeks.

VARIETIES.

ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING, of Maryland, is lying very ill at his residence in Baltimore.

A QUANTITY of hair, silky, silver-gray, and thirty inches long, was recently sold by a Broadway firm for $35 an ounce.

A BOQUET made of grasshoppers strung on wire took a premium at a county fair in Massachusetts last week. Where is the Society for the prevention of cruelty?

A WESTERN paper accuses a contemporary of "dirty meanness," and remarks: "We want him to understand that two can play at that game."

A MAN in Maine recently committed suicide by locking himself into his house, setting fire to it, and suffering himself to be burned to death.

THROW a bouquet and a card of thanks to serenaders when you can't invite them in. If you havent a card, throw the water pitcher or a bootjack.

IT is said that if a tree is felled while in leaf, and allowed to lie until the foliage withers, the wood will be the soonest seasoned, as the leaves will draw all the sap before they die.

THE largest rope in the world was lately made in Birmingham, England. It is about six miles long, five and a quarter inches in circumference and weighs over sixty tons.

WHEN you want plenty of room in a street car, take a baby with the small-pox along with you. A lady tried the plan in Cohoes, N. Y., the other day, and in thirty seconds she had the entire establishment to herself.

ELIGIBLE places to witness the hanging of the murderer Wilson, in Hartford, are in great demand. One of the latest applicants is a blind man. He does not care so much for a front seat, if he can only get one where he can hear how the old thing works.

IT is reported that the Saratoga landlords have been compelled to go rather extensively into the pawnbroking business this year—many of their most fashionable customers being unable to settle in plain greenbacks.

A FULL-BEARDED young grandfathe recently was shaved, showing a clean face for the first time in a number of years. At the dinner-table his three-year-old granddaughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eye, and finally ejaculated: "Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

A STYLISH walking suit has a lower skirt of striped silk, overskirt of cashmere, looped at sides. High corsage, with basque laid in two deep plaits at the back. Flowing sleeves. The overskirt and basque are trimmed with fringe, narrow bias folds of silk, and a quilling of the same. Silk bow at the back of the waist.

THE Chinese are a little inclined to jealousy of their physicians. When any of their wives are indisposed, they fasten a silken thread around her wrist, the cord of which is given to a physician, and it is only by the motion which the pulsation communicates to it that he is allowed to judge of the state of his patient.

MADAME DE CATACAZY, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, has received from Brussels some exquisite toilets. They are marvels of richness and beauty. The silks are all of the new shades, which are the most delicate tints of blue, pink, and green. There is also one in white, with lace and flowers, that will be the envy of all brides.

A LEARNED but sentimental western professor recently presented a young couple contemplating marriage with a pair of silver sugar-tongs, bearing the hopeful motto:

"Jungimur ut dulcia reperiamur,"

which for clearness sake might be translated,

"We meet to find sweetness."

A NEGRO woman picking berries in Wallingford, the other day, was so affected by the descent of a large paper balloon that she picked up her child and rushed frantically into the nearest house, declaring that "de Lord had come, for sure, and was down thar on de fence."

"A HANDSOME new style of mantelpiece has been put in houses of recent built. The coalgrate is set well forward and made to revolve." So says a country journal. Quilp urges his landlady to get one for her boarding-house and make her scant stock of coal "go round."

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., must have a very salubrious climate for babies. They have about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and the city records show an average of five new babies per week. When the percentage falls off a woman will catch up by having twins, and often triplets. One woman is doing well and nursing a quartette of babies.

A RECENT Paris letter says there are about thirty dressmakers' shops where, as at Worth's, the goods are not better than elsewhere, but where they cost about ten times their value. They are patronized by fools with more money than wits, and chiefly by foreign fools—wealthy Americans, English and Russians being their best customers.

THE Rochester Democrat, of the 15th says: "Last night, in the Eleventh Ward Miss Rosenburg, a young lady twenty-seven inches in height and twenty-two years of age, was married to a Mr. Johnsen, who is twenty-one years of age and five feet and five inches in height. When Dan Rice's circus appeared here last, the bride was exhibited at a side show as a wonderful lilliputian."

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the healthiest people in New York city are found among the physicians, who see in others the consequences of violating the laws of nature, and hence are controlled by caution. Beside this their daily rides promote health. The next class in point of hygiene is made up of letter carriers, who are out all day on their mail errands, and who derive from this exercise a benefit which compensates for their small rate of pay. These men learn that out door life is the true method of existence.

A VISITING clergyman at the anniversary meeting of the Oneida (New York) Baptist Association, offered a lot of resolutions of a moral reformatory character The proposer was evidently old, but his hair and beard were glossy black. Dr Patton, of Utica, listened to the resolutions, scanned the upper story of the author cursorily, and gravely said he saw no objection to their passage, but he "wished the one on the use of tobacco might be followed by one deprecating the use of hair dye." The anti-tobacco men seemed to see the point, and there was dead silence for a season.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Vienna says that since the misfortune of Paris, Vienna has become the queen city of the Continent. This winter is prognosticated as a grand season, and the finest music in the world, already discoursing at the opera and in the gardens, will be impersonated later by the best artists in Europe. Building is going rapidly forward, immense structures, with imposing facades, embellished with colossal statuary, are filling up the blank places along the "rings;" grand squares are being projected, and hotels multiply day by day. Vienna is thus ripening and maturing into what may yet be the grandest Capital in the world.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871.

JAS. P. BARR……………………WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE……………………E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.

ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second Distlict—ROBERT LIDDELL.
Third District—AUGUST HARTJE,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JAMES K. P. DUFF,
MOSES P. WALSH,
PETER HABERMAN.

CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—FRANCIS A. KLEIN

REGISTER.

Trust no one. Go yourself and see that your name is on the list.

A RADICAL paper says "they [the Republican party] are making a noble record." What for—stealing?

DILWORTH won't vote for M'GUNNEGLE and M'GUNNEGLE won't vote for DILWORTH, and the majority of the voters of Allegheny county will not support either.

AN Indiana paper wants the Republicans to nominate ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and asserts that the report that "Old ABE" is dead, may be set down by the Radical papers as a Democratic lie.

THE *Times* places the debt of the New York at ninety-seven millions which a committee of citizens since have reduced after a careful revision some twenty-eight millions, yet the *Dispatch* says it is $200,000. Nothing like enough while you are at it.

EVANS "walks down Broadway" without any one to make him afraid. ERRETT can say of him as PHELPS, the assessor, says here, "no figures until after the election." Every effort to hide delinquent, and cover up rascality, is being exerted until after the tenth of October. What do the people say?

THE *Commercial* continues to advocate the election of BIRMINGHAM the Democratic candidate for commissioner, instead of the whiskey candidate M'GONNIGLE. This proves the good taste of the *Commercial* but it would suit us better if the editor would take STUCKRATH instead of DILWORTH.

THE HON. WM. MCCLELLAND, the indefatigable representative of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, is devoting his entire time to the organization of the party, at the headquarters of the State Central Committee in Philadelphia. Mr. WALLACE could not find a more thorough and systematic worker in the State.

IS IT possible that those defaulting Radical Collectors, who have "unadjusted bonded oil accounts," were in the "Bull Ring" in 1869? We ask for information merely, for we presume that there is no question, if GRANT had the right to go into the gold ring, his subordinates had the right to go into the oil ring.

EVERY voter should remember that he has a right to see the Registry lists as often as he pleases, and the Register has no right to refuse him the privilege. Let every voter remember this and avail himself of the opportunity, so that if any person has been improperly registered, his vote may be challenged on the day of the election.

WE have the written assurances of leading Democrats in Eastern counties of this State, as well as from Mr. WALLACE, the earnest and able Chairman of the State Central Committee, that the prospects of Democratic success were never brighter. There is no betrayal of private confidence in this. We give it as we get it, and believe every word of it to be true.

How easy it is to lie.—*Dispatch.*

Yes, quite easy, when you deliberately say in the face of the letter of Secretary BOUTWELL, that the Internal Revenue Collectors are not indebted to the Government to over *twenty millions of dollars*. If any one wishes to convince himself of this fact, just let him read THE POST and the *Dispatch* of Tuesday morning.

EVERY Radical paper in the city sneers at the German Reformers with the utmost contempt, because they choose to put up a ticket of their own. They think that the German voters do well enough as long as they vote the Radical ticket without question, but when they have independent views of their own, they only meet with scoffs and gratuitous abuse at the hands of the Radical leaders.

THE "GAZETTE'S" FALSEHOODS.

When the *Gazette*, a week or more ago, stated that *one* of the editors of THE POST had voted at a Republican primary meeting, it was accepted as a sort of a dismal electioneering joke, inasmuch as it was accompanied with the further allegation that he had repeated it five times. We did not deem this attempt at jocularity worthy of notice. But this statement was afterward followed up by the deliberate charge that *the* editor of THE POST, in addition to the above offences had sworn to support the nominee.

When we protested against this miserably stupid falsehood, we were met by the additional charge of being "oblivious" on the day of the Republican primary election, that the authority of the *Gazette* editor was our own boastful confession, and we were dared to deny it. On Saturday morning we addressed a note to the editor of the *Gazette* for an explanation of these charges. In response we received an answer from the editor, Mr. HENRY M. LONG, to the effect that he had no foundation for his reference to the editor of this paper, nor to any of his associates, but to an employe who had made some playful remarks concerning the Republican primaries in the presence of two or three *attaches* of the *Gazette* and in response to some bandying remark of one of its editors

Upon being called upon by the *attache* of THE POST referred to, Mr. LONG very frankly admitted that he had no right whatever to bring any such charges against the editor of this paper; that he presumed that there was no one who would believe they were true; that they were made as an offset to certain editorial paragraphs that had appeared in the columns of THE POST; and that they were simply based upon the remarks of the party interviewing, made in the presence of the *Gazette's attaches* and by them repeated to Mr. LONG. Mr. LONG also intimated that in all probability that in the *Gazette* of Monday morning, there would be such a withdrawal or modification of the gratuitous charges against the editor of this paper, as would make all due amends for the injustice that had been done in the premises. He also expressed a desire that the matter should be dropped without further controversy.

We waited until Monday morning for the appearance of the correction, which we were given to believe would be made. But it did not make its appearance, for reasons best known to the editor of the *Gazette*, who no doubt believes, that though he may make oral and written acknowledgements that he has given currency to a falsehood, a lie told in public and pertinaciously stuck to, is the proper thing. We gave the editor of the *Gazette* ample opportunity to make that reparation which is due from one gentleman to another, especially when they are members of the same profession, but he has studiously refused to do so, and we have this result for our pains; that the editor of the *Gazette*, HENRY M. LONG, deliberately and maliciously LIED, and knew he lied, when he wrote that the editor of this paper had anything to do with voting, repeating or taking an oath to support the Republican ticket. A character degraded sufficiently to be guilty of these crimes, would not blush to be charged with swindling confiding creditors, or be known as a common drunkard.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

On September 2nd., *twenty-five days ago*, Attorney General BREWSTER, GEARY'S right bower, wrote to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in regard to the EVANS steal as follows:

> SIR: Having read your editorial to-day on the 'Harrisburg Frauds,' I feel it due to myself to state that the ends of justice will be best served by my silence for the present; but at an early day the entire facts in the case will be made public.
>
> I am very respectfully,
> Your obedient servant,
> F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
> Attorney General

In printing the above on Sept. 4th., THE POST said:

> Now this is the way the Radical rascals hope to bamboozle the people until within a few days of, or until after the October election.

Now what have our Radical neighbors to say to BREWSTER'S letter. Is he, like GRANT'S thieving office-holders, "unadjusted" too?

"STANDING Book Accounts" is the very latest term applied to the confession of GRANT'S Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, to the effect the Radical officeholders have stolen over *twenty millions of dollars* of the people's money. Now we have "unadjusted," "unsettled accounts for bonded oil," "amounts charged against them on the books" and "standing book accounts." Next!

ACCORDING to the statement of the *Dispatch*, Collector BAILEY, the New York thief that made off with half a million of dollars of government funds, should not be charged with having *stolen* that amount, but that he is "charged on the Department's books." This is almost as bad as the *Commercial*, which styles the accounts of GRANT'S thieving Collectors as "unadjusted."

WE earnestly entreat the Democratic Vigilance Committees to see to registration and naturalization. There is a great deal of work to do, and but a short time to perform it in. Call meetings in every ward for the purpose of bringing out the full vote. The enemy is demoralized.

DOES THE POST imagine that it gains in strength or credibility, or even in partisan advantage, by circulating the silly falsehood that Mr. Boutwell acknowledged that twenty million dollars had been stolen by revenue officials? Mr. Boutwell acknowledged no such thing, and THE POST knows it.—*Dispatch.*

In answer to the above we quote the following letter from Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, GRANT'S own chosen Secretary ot the Treasury; said letter being accompanied with the names of Collectors and amounts due the Government from each, the whole amounting to *twenty millions, seven hundred thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.*

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> February 18, 1871.
>
> SIR: I herewith transmit a reply to the following resolution of the House of Representatives, (No. 9) adopted on the 13th of December, 1870, on motion of Mr. WINCHESTER:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby directed to furnish this House *a statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue* who are now in office and the total amount of the balances so due, as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of this department on the 30th day of June 1870; that he further inform this House what amount of said balances have been paid, and in detail, by whom, since the 2d day of May, 1870; the names of the collectors who have been sued on their bonds since their removal from office, with the cause of removal in each case, by what President said collectors were appointed and by what President they were removed.
>
> Accompanying the tabular statement prepared in the office of the First Comptroller is a letter from that officer explaining the same.
>
> The resolution calls for the cause of removal of each Collector who has been removed, and whose name appears upon the list. The records of this department would, in some cases furnish a reason for removal; but it is not possible to respond to that part of the resolution in manner apparently contemplated.
>
> Very Respectfully
> GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.
>
> HON. JAS. G. BLAINE,
> Speaker of the House of Representatives. Washington, D. C.

We have not the room to spare to print this list of defaulters, but any one wishing to see it, including the editor of the *Dispatch*, can satisfy himself by calling at this office. If there is any "silly falsehood" about it, Secretary BOUTWELL, and not THE POST, is responsible. It will be noticed that these amounts are only up to June 30, 1870, more than a year ago. How much has been stolen since we have no way of knowing, but would not be at all surprised if it is double or treble the amount contained in BOUTWELL'S confession. The *Dispatch* is afraid to print the Radical Secretary's letter and accompanying statement of "balances due," or we should say *stolen* by GRANT'S office-holders.

The decision of Dr. DEMPSEY in regard to conducting the proceedings in the case of Rev. JOHN A. GRAY was wise and discreet, and will meet with the hearty approval of most persons who are not either interested in dishing up church scandal, or those who seek the public prints to blast the reputation of one who has heretofore conducted himself as an upright christian gentleman, and enjoyed the confidence of his congregation as well as the community in which he lived. That part of these revolting crimes, alleged to have been committed, will be printed during the trial, to debauch the minds of children and others we have not the least doubt and that they will be furnished by those who care but little how much religion in general or the church in particular suffers, is self-evident. Nevertheless, the conclusion arrived at by Dr. DEMPSEY, although it may not accomplish its purposes, is none the less justified in the interests, of morality and religion.

IT will not do for HENRY M. LONG, who announces himself as editor of the *Gazette* to dodge off upon side issues and resort to the tactics of evasion. When he made deliberately false and maliciously lying charges against the editor of this paper, we branded Mr. LONG as such. The controversy then culminated. Mr. LONG accepted the classification, and made no attempt to relieve himself of the charge, but attempts to spring a number of side issues. This will avail him nothing. For him to say "you're another," will not relieve him of the conviction of falsehood that we have placed upon him.

CARL SCHURZ, in his Nashville speech, tomahawked GRANT. He proved that he was unfit for his place and ought not to be re-elected. To give more force to his expression, he appealed to the Constitution which forbid him from seeking GRANT'S place. But that CARL SCHURZ or his friends believe that part of the Constitution ought to remain longer, we do not believe. It must be repealed.

THE *Commercial* again bolts and forgets its duty to the whole Republican ticket, in its anxiety to further the temperance cause. It advocates the election of DILWORTH and BIRMINGHAM as commissioners. The latter gentleman is a Democrat, and certain to be elected without the aid of the *Commercial*. We presume it thinks it is well enough to be on the strong side.

MURPHY the great giver of presents to GRANT, and Collector of the customs in New York, is likely to be put through with TWEED and company in the matter of stealing. In the language of the Ring, he is a little short.

AN UNSEEMLY MIXTURE.

What the matadore's red scarf is to the infuriated bovine in the Spanish amphitheater, the Catholic Church is to the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. His politics are nothing unless spiced with what he no doubt considers religion, and it is no doubt fair to presume by a parity of reasoning, that his religion is "stale, flat and unprofitable" unless served with political condiments. Both in season and out of season, he never loses the slightest opportunity to make some insulting, ill-natured, unbecoming and unjustifiable remark in relation to it, and upon very many occasions recently has insisted upon furnishing religious motives for editorial articles, of a purely political character which have appeared in the editorial columns of this paper, wholly unwarranted by their character, and not possibly connected, either immediately or remotely, with the ends at which they aim.

We have not inquired whether the editor of the *Commercial* is a member of any particular church, or whether he professes belief in any of the tenets of religion—whether he finds it less profitable to labor in the LORD'S vineyard than to angle in the pool of politics—because as journalists, and representatives of a political sentiment or system, it is none of our business as to his religious convictions of conscientious scruples. It is enough for us to know that he controls the columns of a secular political journal, and as such is the exponent of certain political dogmas and creeds which "are of the earth earthy." As such we have uniformly dealt with him, leaving the discussion of compound religion and politics to that class of casuists who being alike unable to originate or apply arguments resort to blasphemy and threaten mankind with the wrath of Heaven if they exercise human judgment or discretion.

The religious belief of the editorial writer of the *Commercial* is a matter to be settled between himself and his GOD, with which no human being has a commission to interfere. In conducting a secular journal we claim precisely the same right that we accord to the editor of the *Commercial*—no more and no less. We present political topics sustained by facts, and reason concerning them from a secular stand point to the full extent of our humble abilities, as we understand and comprehend them, and have never sought in that or any other connection to intrude our religious opinions upon our neighbors. Therefore, we have the most unqualified right to demand that the same respect shall be paid to them as we have freely and consistently given to others.

In our humble opinion, it would better comport with that altitudinous dignity, so frequently arrogated to himself by the editor of the *Commercial*, if, in dealing with political and public questions, as becomes an enlightened journalist in this progressive age of the world, he would not descend to the gutters and slums of prejudice to rake up insulting epithets to apply to members of the Catholic or any other church. When we enter upon the discussion of religious topics in these columns, it will be in order for the editor of the *Commercial* to resort to his present weapons of warfare—but for him to declare that it is from religious bias that we demand the overthrow of a corrupt party, or the removal of unnecessary restrictions upon a portion of our citizens, who represent every shade of religious belief, it demonstrates that he is wholly incapable of comprehending the subjects we discuss, or tramples under foot the most vital principles of the decalogue. It simply remains for him to classify himself. There was a time when the hurling of religious prejudices served their purpose, but that day has long since passed, and unless the editor of the *Commercial* soon awakes from his twenty year's stupor among the mountains of sectarian prejudice, he will serve but one purpose—to adorn the tale of some future political sketch writer.

THE extensive and well arranged reception to be given to-day in honor of a visit to the home of his childhood, of General JAMES A. EKIN, it is understood, is done by, and with the advice and consent of all concerned. It will not, therefore, be a surprise party, but we sincerely hope, in every other respect it may be all its projectors have promised. The absence of Senator MORTON may interfere with the programme slightly, but we are promised his reasons in writing for declining, which will be a comfort. It was hinted at the time of Gen. EKIN'S banishment to Texas, that it was caused by some exposed remarks of his in favor of MORTON for the next Presidency. We hope the magnificence of this reception will not take the shine off the one intended for President GRANT, and that it was not meant to demonstrate to the traveling administration, that the friends of MORTON are some pumpkins in Western Pennsylvania.

IT must excite a smile upon the face of soldiers who served anywhere in the ranks of the Reserves, to hear Radical journals praise the military services of Dr. STANTON and private BEATH, and attempt to depreciate those of General MCCANDLESS, who led a division during the greater portion of three years, and of Captain COOPER, the fearless artillery man, whose battery was the theme of praise throughout the army. It might do to "tell the marines," but the returned soldiers know all about the record of these heroes.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

As the Radical papers in this city continue to misrepresent the Temperance movement and denounce its leaders, we think it but an act of justice for THE POST, which can afford to deal faily with all parties, to announce that the movement is not a "miserable failure" as it has been termed, but that the Temperance men are working hard to accomplish that which they believe to be right. To show that they are in earnest we make the following extracts from their leading organ, the *Vindicator*, of Harrisburg, edited by Col. MCFARLAND, a Republican, who gave a leg in defence of the Union. We quote:

> The present Prohibitory movement will try the reins of temperance men, and will prove a discerner between the *wheat* and *chaff*. So mote it be.

Addressing itself to Radical newspapers, it says:

> To the Republican journals that are so much concerned about the Prohibitory movement just now, and asking so many questions, we beg leave to respectfully answer:
>
> 1. The Prohibitory party was formed, and has nominated candidates to be voted for, for the sole purpose of stopping the liquor traffic now so gigantic in its proportions, so demoralizing in its tendencies, and so terrible in its consequences.
>
> * * * * * * * * * *
>
> 5. The nominees presented are men of unblemished character, sterling worth and well known ability. They command the respect and esteem alike of those who agree with and those who differ from them on the issues involved.

It quotes extracts from several letters regarding PENNEL COOMBE, and says:

> We could fill many columns with extracts of this character. They show that very good and very earnest men, in large and increasing numbers, *think differently* from brother Coombe. The only difference is, that while they accord to him the perfect right to his opinions without censure or abuse, he is traveling all over the State, and filling every paper he can get access to, with charges and insinuations against, and personal attack upon them, just as though they had no right to entertain opinions differing from his! Why not?

The *Vindicator* also prints over a column of intelligence from all parts of the State. We make room for the following:

> BLAIR COUNTY.
>
> A correspondent writes: "We had our meeting in the Baptist church, (Altoona). We had a good turn out and all were much pleased with brother D. C. Babcock. His facts were stubborn and cannot be gainsayed." The good work is progressing rapidly, and Altoona alone will roll up several hundred votes for the temperance ticket. Tyrone is also wide awake.
>
> CRAWFORD COUNTY.
>
> At a late Good Templars' Convention, in Crawford county, the following was adopted:
>
> *Resolved*, That as Temperance men, we will support those and only those for office who will pledge themselves to support and advance the temperance reform.
>
> BEAVER COUNTY.
>
> Our correspondent from Beaver county expresses high hopes for the Prohibition ticket in this county. "If proper efforts would be made, they might make a clean sweep." Politicians are scared and true men growing stronger every day. Many say, "if there is only one man to vote that ticket, I will vote it;" showing everywhere a desire for reform and a readiness to enter into this contest, and a determination to fight on until we conquer, which is worthy of the cause. Mr. Wright is doing a good work there, and stirring up the people.
>
> WASHINGTON COUNTY
>
> is about holding a convention to nominate an independent ticket. Great interest is manifested in the subject, and it is expected that the coming convention at Monongahela City will be a large and enthusiastic one. Thus the work goes bravely on.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to remove the ineligibility of naturalized citizens to the highest official honors of the land, gains in point of justice and true popularity the more it is discussed and scrutinized. In every direction it meets with favor at the hands of those who have the best interests of the country at heart. We quote the following from the New York *World*:

> THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.
>
> The Sixteenth. It is not that women shall vote. Mr. James P. Barr, in the Pittsburgh POST, proposes that we shall once more mend the Constitution by obliterating its phrases requiring that the President be United States born. (Act 2, sec. 4, Amend. XII.)
>
> Frederick Douglass is now constitutionally eligible for President, and with Grant at the head of the Republican ticket is likely to be politically available as their candidate for Vice President. Amendment XVI., if adopted, would remove all legal hindrances to beating him with Carl Schurz on the Democratic ticket.
>
> There are no better citizens of the Republic, wherever born, than hundreds and thousands of our German-born. It is certain that there are not more than 2,500 domestic statesmen of stature surpassing Schurz. Can we then longer afford to preserve in our Constitution the relic of our early and then timely dread of foreign interference, which dread is now an anachronism? Can we refuse hope of our highest honors to capable white men whilst the way to them is clear for Downing and Douglass?

The Doyleston (Pa.) *Democrat* says:

> IS A WHITE MAN AS GOOD AS A NEGRO?
>
> The Pittsburg POST of the 19th, contained an editorial proposing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to remove the disability from citizens of foreign birth from being eligible for the Presidency—giving Carl Schurz an even chance with Fred. Douglass.
>
> We are in favor of this programme. Why, should not a white man, whether born in Germany, Ireland, or elsewhere, be placed on an equality with a negro in all respects? We believe he should be, and for this reason are in favor of the proposed new amendment. The late amendment, at one stroke, made citizens of all negroes found in the country, without requiring residence or other condition. The most brutish South Carolina Congo, who can't tell the difference between a ballot and a hotel bill of fare, possesses the right of suffrage to come, while John Bright, if he were, to come this country, would have to live here five years before he could vote. This same Congo is eligible to the office of President, while a white man like Carl Schurz, one of the ablest statesmen of the country, is debarred from the Presidential chair simply because he was born in another country, an accident that he had nothing to do with. We are in favor of smoothing down these inequalities, and really making "all men equal before the law." We do not see how any Republican can oppose a proposition so fair and just.

OUR Radical neighbors in speaking of Radical thieves allude to their mode of doing things as "unsettled accounts for bonded oil," "amounts being charged against them on the books," "unadjusted accounts," etc. If we are allowed we will suggest kleptomaniacs, but thieves is the proper term.

JUDGING from the fierce attack upon the Knights Templar in the telegraph columns of yesterday's *Commercial*, one would be led to suppose that some one connected with that establishment had made application for membership in the order and got black-balled.

ANOTHER KUKLUX OUTRAGE

At the recent session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Chicago the following "amendment" was adopted:

> "No person shall be entitled to admission to the order except free *white* males of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and who believe in a Supreme Being, Creator and Preserver of the universe."

IT has been proposed that President GRANT should have a salary of a hundred thousand dollars a year, on the ground that twenty-five thousand is not enough to maintain the dignity of his office. Considering how GRANT has appointed men to most important places in return for presents given to himself, and how he has quartered his worthless relations upon the public Treasury, we don't see how he could keep up the dignity of the Presidency even on a salary of a million a year. Dignity is a moral quality, and GRANT seems to have no moral sense left. However, it would be worth while to give him any sum he might require, if he would agree to leave off taking presents, and to provide for the necessities of his relations out of his own handsome fortune. But without some such guarantee on his part, his salary is large enough as it is; any way, he has got rich on it.—*N. Y. Sun, Rad.*

THE Agricultural Bureau at Washington, in its report issued last week, announces that the condition of the corn crop is high, excepting in some Southern States, and is especially good in the States beyond the Mississippi. The wheat harvest is said to have shown a depreciation of yield of about ten per cent. compared with last year, whilst this is partially offset by the increased area cultivated. Barley is somewhat below an average crop. Buckwheat will yield about ten per cent. below an average crop. Rye is of average condition. The hay crop is reduced in quantity, but of excellent quality. In the Atlantic States, south of New York, the reduction has been one-sixth, in New England, one-fourth, whilst the Mississippi valley secured an abundant croy. Potatoes will have about an average yield, whilst the sweet potato crop is a full one. Sugar is expected to show an increased yield of thirty per cent.

A RUSSIAN journal says: "The splendor with which the members of the imperial family travel by railway will be much increased next summer; for several portable silver fountains have been ordered at an establishment in the South of Germany, which, when fitted into the imperial saloon carriages, and fed by a supply of iced water from a tank in the roof, will impart a luxurious and constant coolness to the atmosphere." Now won't some one present ULYSSES with a silver fountain? We believe this is something different from anything he has yet received.

THE Boston *Traveller* (Rad.) has the following:

> To show Mr. Sumner's opinion of General Grant we have to repeat what he has said on more than one occasion: "General Grant," he says, "is the lowest man who ever sat in the Presidential chair; lower intellectually than Andrew Johnson; lower morally than Franklin Pierce—and lower socially, because in private life Mr. Pierce was a gentleman." This is the exact language used by Mr. Sumner, who does not hesitate frankly to say that General Grant should be impeached for his conduct towards Santo Domingo.

THE New York *Times* says a dangerous thing for an Administration organ in speaking of SWEENEY, viz: "He has filled the city offices with his worthless relatives." There are so many people doing that sort of thing now-a-days, that organs should speak of it in any case cautiously. The President might even be offended by such remarks.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"The Sixteenth Amendment."

EDITORS OF THE POST:—I noticed in your issue of yesterday a communication from "A GERMAN CITIZEN," relative to the proposed Sixteenth Amendment. The writer, who clearly understands the drift of the Amendment proposed, and takes the correct view of it as compared with the hesitating support of the *Volkblatt* and some other German newspapers, might have gone further and revealed the fact that among our adopted citizens of German lineage, this proposal to amend the Constitution, so as to place *all* white citizens on an equal footing with the negroes, is not by any means a new idea. This proposition has long been discussed in the German associations, and an organized effort to secure its incorporation into the Constitution agreed upon. I think that it is altogether likely that the German Republicans are now holding back simply for partisan reasons, because the proposition to amend did not come from a Republican source.

I feel assured that time will develope that their apparent opposition arises from this alone. But in reality there is no opsition among intelligent and patriotic foreign born citizens to such an Amendment to the Constitution as, will place them on the most perfect equality with all other citizens.

One thing at least is certain. Such a movement has already been agreed upon and its advocates selected. In due time this will become apparent, and it will be seen that Senator Schurz, by championing the movement is neither averse to, nor was unaware that such a proposition would be pressed to a finality.

A GERMAN.

POLITICAL.

The Conkling-Fenton Fight To-Day—The Clans Gathering.

SYRACUSE, September 25.—The gathering in anticipation of the Convention is unprecedentedly large. The hotels are filling very rapidly. The prominent party leaders are here, and large numbers of the New York and Brooklyn delegation are favorable to Mr. Greeley. The delegation is quartered at the Vanderbilt. Neither Mr. Fenton nor Mr. Greeley are here as yet. Both sides claim a majority of the delegates. There are indications of a large and spirited Convention.

A Bitter Struggle Anticipated.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Great preparations are going on among the politicians from this city and Brooklyn, for the gathering at Syracuse to-morrow. Delegations will be sent of both wings of the Republican party, and it is thought there is a preponderance of power in favor of the Greeley wing. The most prominent and influential members of the respective delegations seem desirous of having harmonious action, and of combining all the elements opposed to Tammany, for the purpose of securing an honest Legislature and a change in the municipal government here. The *Tribune*, in taking the view that the one great object of the Convention should be reform, states that it has learned with regret that the Custom House party intend to use forcible measures to extort from the Convention some expression in their favor, and that money has been raised for that purpose.

Butler and the Gubernatorial Nomination

NEW YORK, September 26.—Intelligence from Massachusetts report that General Butler stated that if he was cheated out of the nomination at Worcester, he would run on a separate ticket. If he lost it fairly, in all probability he would run anyhow.

Majority Against Ben.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 26.—The *Republican's* returns show the election of 1,061 delegates to the Worcester Convention, of whom 432 are for Butler, and 629 against him, the majority over Butler being 197. These figures allow Butler the Springfield delegation, and nearly every other contested case.

Coalition Against the Hero of Fort Fisher.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 26.—The city is crowded with delegates to the Convention, and friends of the different candidates. A Committee of Conference of the friends of Washburn, Rice and Loring have been appointed to bring about a union of the delegates against the force of Butler. The returns, as carefully revised, show a clear majority against Butler of over fifty. A Butler meeting was held this evening at Mechanics' Hall, which was densely packed, some three thousand persons being present. So much interest is centered on the Governor question that the remainder of the ticket is scarcely mentioned.

Since the adjournment of the Conference Committee the confidence of the opponents of Butler is much increased, as the Committee positively announced that they will certainly agree on a candidate who will be able to rally all the delegates opposed to Butler. One report points to Dawes as the man likely to be agreed upon, while in other quarters it is rumored that Governor Chaflin will be the nominee.

Butler's Prospects Good.

As Hon. G. T. Hoar, of this city is expected to be Pesident of the Convention, is a pronounced Washburn man, it is stated that the friends of Butler will contest his election to that position, thus making a test question of their strength at the outset. The Committee of Conference of the friends of Washburn, Rice and Loring have just came out and report that there is no doubt of harmonious action in the morning. The Butler men, however, are more confident than ever, and some of his enemies concede his nomination by the Convention.

Massachusetts Radical State Convention.

WORCESTER, September 27.—The Republican State Convention organized by electing Dr. Geo. B. Loring temporary President, and Geo. S. Merrill Secretary. On motion of Gen. Butler, the galleries were thrown open to the crowd. The number of spectators is immense. A committee on credentials was appointed, in accordance with the programme previously laid down and agreed upon. Ex-Attorney General Hoar and Hon. H. L. Dawes were greeted with tremendous applause. Mr. Dawes moved that delegates be admitted to act who bear credentials from regular city and town Republican Committeess until the Convention can act upon the claims of such delegates. His speech in support of the motion was followed by Butler, in the negative. Considerable excitement occurred

When Butler took the Platform.

Cheers, hisses and groans being mingled, from the floor and gallery.

A motion was made, when Butler's speech was concluded, to refer his motion. The matter was considered mainly as a question of the strength of Butler's opponents. Great interest was taken in its discussion. The motion to refer was finally carried.

Claflin and Loring Withdraw.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock.

A letter was read from Gov. Claflin, absolutely declining to allow his name to be used for renomination. Loring, in a speech, withdrew his name from the contest.

The Convention then adjourned till five o'clock.

Permanent Organization.

Permanent organization was then effected. Congressman Geo. F. Hoar, was made chairman, Hoar's speech was short. He announced that the candidate should be taken as a sample of Massachusetts Republicanism, and counseled harmony.

Chas. W. Slack, presented a memorial plank for the platform, announcing the right of women to vote. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention then adjourned to 3 P. M.

Rice Withdraws.

At a later hour Rice, in an eloquent speech, withdrew his name from the contest, and a recess was taken until seven o'clock, P. M.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Credentials presented their report, and up to this hour (9 P. M.) nothing had been done except to discuss that report.

Butler Doomed.

The first real test question has just been decided. The question was on the admission of the Butler delegates from the Sixth ward, Boston. The report of the Committee on Credentials was opposed to admitting the delegates. The Butler delegates were denied an entrance to the Convention by a vote of 607 to 460. The result was received with overwhelming applause. The remaining portion of the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted by acclamation.

By a unanimous vote the Convention proceeded to a formal ballot for candidate for Governor.

Butler Beaten by Washburn.

12:30 A. M.—The vote on candidate for Governor has just declared, William B. Washburn is nominated by a vote of 643 to 464 for Butler. The scene that ensued when the vote was declared, was indescribable. Cheer after cheer rent the air. The Washburn men were seen in all parts of the hall congratulating each other, while little was seen or heard of the Butler men.

Ben Won't Bolt.

1:00 A. M.—General Butler declares that he accepts the action of the Convention as final, and agrees to stand by the result. The statement was received with cheers on the floor, but there was little demonstration in the galleries, where Butler's friends had been very demonstrative during the day.

The remainder of the State ticket was made up as follows: J. P. Tulker, Lieutenant Governor; Oliver Warner, Secretary of State; Chas. R. Trim, Attorney General; Chas. Endicott, Auditor; Chas. Adams, Jr., Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned.

New York Radical State Convention.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Immense crowds have left this city for Syracuse, to attend the Republican State Convention. It was reported last night that a proposition would be made to admit both of the New York delegations with half a vote each, the members to recognize the action of the State Committee, and to instruct the Committee, which will succeed it, to form an organization in the city in which men of both the present divisions can take an active part. This policy will be likely to secure substantial harmony, and meet with the approbation of the Convention.

Greeley Still Sticks.

Horace Greeley sent a letter yesterday to General Cochrane, announcing his inability to be present, and saying that he recognizes only the original Union Republican General Committee as the legitimately authorized representative organization of the Republicans of the city.

An Anti-Murphy Address.

SYRACUSE, September 27.—An address has been issued to the delegation of the Republican Convention by a Committee, composed of Messrs, Roberts, Touzy, Twombley, Reid and Palmer, saying that they are informed that the Custom House party will endeavor to exclude them from the Convention. They claim that they are the only regular delegates from New York.

A Scene of Wild Confusion.

The Republican State Convention was convened at 12 o'clock, by A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe nominated Andrew D. White as temporary chairman. Gen. Morrill nominated Chauncey M. Depew. A. S. Wood, in the interest of harmony, named G. Hilton Scribner, and proceeded to enumerate the services performed by that gentleman in behalf of the Republican party.

Depew withdrew to the end that both contesting delegations from New York shall be admitted. He hoped the Convention would settle the difficulties in New York. He moved that Scribner be temporary and White permanent chairman.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

C. Spencer raised the point that until the teporary chairman was chosen, the election of a permanent chairman was not in order, which was decided well taken.

Rufus T. Andrews appealed from the decision, whereupon the Chair said he did not recognize the gentleman as a member of the convention.

Andrews said the Chair had no right to determine who were members of the convention.

The Chair stated that the roll would now be called.

Andrews renewed his appeal insisting upon a decision

The Chair, amid much confusion, called upon Gen.'s Sharpe and Depew to act as Secretaries.

While the tellers were calling the roll a scene of great confusion ensued.

Waldo W. Hutchings attempted to speak at the call of the Convention, but the confusion was too great.

Police! Police!

The police were called upon the platform to preserve order. The turmoil lasted some minutes, during which the calling of the roll was suspended.

Andrews attempted to speak but the confusion was too great.

The roll was then called.

Hutchings then attempted to speak but the chair called him to order. Then there were loud cries in the convention for Hutchings. The demeud was so strong that Hutchings tried to come on the platform.

The Police were Again Called to Preserve Order.

Amidst the greatest confusion, everybody on his feet, the Chairman rapping, hundreds shouting. This lasted some minutes when order was partially restored. After considerable confusion and attempts by Hutchings to speak, it was agreed that the calling of the contesting delegations would be omitted.

Andrew White was then named by 188 delegates, and G. H. Scribner by 159. White was declared elected.

Upon assuming the chair he made an address, in the course of which he complimented the administration.

The Convention, after the appointment of committees, took a recess till 4 P. M.

A Recess.

The Convention was called to order at 4:10 P. M.

The Chair announced the Committee on Resolutions and the Convention took a recess until 7 P. M.

And Now the Grant-Greeley Feud Shows Itself.

Upon the opening of the evening session the Committee on Contested Seats reported, sustaining the action of the State Committee in reorganizing the party in New York city; declaring the organization which it has established the regular and only Republican organization in the city, and directing the Committee to perfect and consolidate said organization.

The report continued that for the purpose of promoting harmony in the Republican party, both delegates from New York shall be admitted to the convention with a right to cast half of one vote and that each of said delegations shall present three Republicans as members of the State Committee; but no person shall be presented who holds office under the present state or municipal governments or receives profit or emolument therefrom.

When the words "in order to promote harmony in the Republican party" were read, there were cries of "Oh! Oh!" and laughter from all parts of the house.

The minority of the Committee reported a resolution in favor of the admission of the delegation headed by Horace Greeley. Nine cheers were given and there was great enthusiasm. Cheers were also given for General Grant and Senators Conkling and Fenton.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Choke Off "Rufe" Andrews.

Rufus Andrews rose to speak amid great confusion, when he asked if he was to be gagged here and prevented from being heard at the dictation of a United States Senator.

Senator Conkling rose and asked the unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York be heard, which was greeted with cheers and great applause.

The Chair putting the question, it was carried, and Andrews spoke briefly of the conflict between the two delegations,

A Compromise Offered.

Hamilton Ward moved as a substitute for the report, that both delegations be admitted, with a half vote to each delegation, and that the State Committee be directed to perfect the organization of the party in that city.

Fentonites Withdraw in Anger.

After a sharp debate Ward's substitute was rejected by a vote of 54 to 194.

The majority report was then adopted admitting both delegations from New York, and making provision for perfecting a single organization there.

Tousey, of New York city, stated that his delegation would not accept these terms, and would retire from the Convention.

This announcement was received with repeated cheers.

Sherman, of St. Lawrence, announced that the delegates from the First District of St. Lawrence would also withdraw from the Convention. Both lists of delegates from New York were then read.

Adjournment.

Gen. Sharp said that one delegation had loyally responded, and the other having left the hall he, moved that the remaining be allowed to cast the full vote.

Mr. Spencer said that the delegation had left in anger. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as they may reconsider their action.

Mr. Sharpe withdrew his motion and the Convention adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

Democratic Majority in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, September 26.—The official counting of the vote shows that Gallegos, Democrat, received 7,670; Chaves, Republican, 5,235; Lena, Independent, 2,535. Four precincts were thrown out for informalities, which would probably have increased Gallegos' majority. The Legislature stands: Senate—Democrats, six; Republicans, five; Independent, two. House—Democrats, eleven, Republicans, eleven; Independent, four. Both parties claim the power. The Democrats had a glorification meeting a few nights since, at which speeches were made by W. C. Reuchor, Judge Benedict and Hon. Jos. M. Gallegos.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 25, 1871.

Confederate Dead.

The bodies of Confederate soldiers recently exhumed from the field of Gettysburg, were brought to Savannah, Georgia, Friday.

The Kuklux Committee.

The sub-committee for the examination of witnesses in reference to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, examined Wm. G. Whipple, of Arkansas, and adjourned *sine die*.

The sub-committee consisting of Pool, Stevenson and Peck, appointed to procure further documentary and official information, in regard to the financial administration, taxation, election laws, &c., in the Southern States, organized and agreed upon a circular letter, calling for such information, which will be addressed the executive officers of State governments, and several of the principal cities. This sub-committee then adjourned to meet again in Washington, November 1st.

Cleaning Out the Small Fry.

A large number of subordinate officials in the New Orleans Customs House will be removed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1871.

Hiram's Hirelings for Southern Rendezvous.

The Superintendent General of the recruiting service of New York, has been ordered to forward one hundred recruits to Louisville, where they will be reported to the Commanding General of the South, for assignment to the Sixteenth Infantry, and one hundred to Atlanta, Georgia, for assignment to the Second Infantry.

The Alabama Commission.

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington met to-day. Their proceedings were secret. It is probable that they will soon transact business with open doors.

In Memoriam.

The journalists of Washington, at a meeting this afternoon, took action to testify their respect to the memory of their late associate Samuel M. Carpenter. They will attend his funeral to-morrow.

The Weather To-day.

Rising barometer with pleasant weather is probable for Thursday, for the Southern and Gulf States, and falling barometer with cloudy weather in the northwest. The storm on Lake Ontario will probably move eastward, and extend to Maine during the day.

An Indian Ring.

General John A. Logan sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Interior to-day stating that he had received a dispatch from Indian Agent Wham, at Fort Laramie, who represents that a ring is running the White Earth reservation in Dakota Territory, and unless it is broken up he (Agent Wham) fears serious troubles.

The Cherokees.

It will require a month to move the North Carolina Cherokees to the Indian Territory. The Secretary of the Interior has sent these Indians an address, assuring them of the continued protection, good faith and kindness of the government.

Assassination in Alabama.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 27.—Colonel D. M. Nelson, son of Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of the Supreme Court, shot and killed General J. H. Clanton, of Alabama, this evening, in a personal rencontre.

Another Radical Embezzler.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—General Boverman, late Deputy Collector, is on trial to-day in the United States Court on a charge of embezzling $25,000.

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ROCHESTER, PA.

Startling Murder and Suicide.

Special to THE POST.]

ROCHESTER, Pa., Sept., 26, 1871.

Yesterday a tragedy was enacted in this city that is but the culmination of a still more startling affair. A murderer who had escaped detection, on learning that his guilt was about to be unearthed, ended his life by suicide. The facts of the case are briefly these:

On the 17th ult., Mrs. Christian Erb died very suddenly, and suspicions were entertained that her death had resulted from foul play. It was consequetly determined to exhume the body, and yesterday the corpse was disinterred, when it was found that she had been stabbed in the back, and that her body bore other marks of violence.

The husband of the woman, on hearing of the proposed disinterment, committed suicide.

This fearful double tragedy has caused the greatest consternation in the neighborhood. J.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

The Queen—Vessel Run Down—Aid for Sufferers.

LONDON, September 27. — The *News* hopes that Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia will meet with fair play in American waters.

The relatives of the Fenian informer, Talbot, who was killed several months ago, preferred claims of £3,000 against the City of Dublin, as compensation for his death.

The health of the Queen is not improved. Gladstone is paying her a visit at Balmoral.

A vessel named Mushroom was run down and sunk yesterday by the steamer Eagle. Two persons were drowned.

One thousand pounds have been raised in London for the sufferers by the hurricane and earthquake on the Island of Antigua.

The Princess of Wales has returned.

Disraeli's Speech.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the *Daily Telegraph* this morning for a misinterpretation of the sentence in Disraeli's speech in regard to the Queen, as flagrantly dishonest as any which ever appeared in an English journal. It declares that if Gladstone keeps such company as the editors of that journal, none but the rabble will follow him.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, September 27.—Prince Bismarck will remain in Berlin until the opening of the Reichstag, on the 15th of October.

SWITZERLAND.

The Peace League Quarreling.

LAUSANNE, September 27.—The session of the Peace League Congress to-day was tumultuous. Many speakers defended the acts of the Paris Commune.

SPAIN.

Strict Quarantine.

MADRID, September 27.—All the vessels from the infected ports of North Europe and America to the ports on the Mediterranean, must be quarantined at Vega.

BAVARIA.

Opening of the Landtag.

MUNICH, September 27.—The session of the Landtag was opened to-day by Prince Leopold.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 27.—Consols, 92⅞; 5-20's '62, 92¾; '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40's, 89¼. There is a probability of an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount [illegible], which flattens the money market. Shipments of large amounts of specie to the United States continue.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—5-20's of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, September 27.—Rentes 56 francs 60 centimes.

ANTWERP, September 27.—Petroleum 50⅝f.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅛a9⅝s. California white wheat 12s 8d; No 2 red western spring 10s 11da11s; red winter 11s 7d. Flour 24sa26s 6d for western. Corn 32s 6d. Peas 40s 6d for Canadian. Bacon—38s. Mess Pork 45s 6d for fine western prime. Lard 46s 3d. Cheese 55s 6d.

POLYGAMY REBUKED.

SALT LAKE, September 27.—In relation to the challenge and rejection of Elders George Cannon, H. B. Clawson and James Townsend as Grand Jurors, they having testified that polygamy is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Church of which they are members; that they believe that polygamy is a revelation of God to that Church, and that they do not believe that a man living in polygamy is guilty of adultery, Chief Justice McKean has just pronounced the following opinion:

The sophism by which polygamy is sought to be justified, as being in harmony with American civilization, is that polygamy is a religious practice, that religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of American institutions, and of the Federal Constitution; that, therefore, polygamy is practiced by the Constitution, and all laws enacted against it are unconstitutional. If the masses of the American people were barbarous, or if the patriarchal or the tribal systems of government prevailed among them, it is needless to say that our Constitution and institutions could not exist. Is it not a little humiliating that it should seem to be necessary to add, that our Constitution and institutions do not require, nay, do not permit, the toleration of any practice which wages war against the existence of civilization? There have been religions which require their devotees to offer up human sacrifices to the sun, and the casting of infant children to the crocodiles of the Ganges. But if such deeds were done in this country, is there, in all the land, one man so dishonest, that he would attempt to justify them by the plea of religious toleration?

But why waste time in discussing such a proposition as that involved in this case. When the burglar is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of burglary; when the robber is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of larceny; when the assassin is a fit to juror inquire into the crime of murder; then the bigamist, who swears in substance that crimes are his religion, may be a fit juror to inquire into the crimes of bigamy and adultery. But thanks to the centuries of Christian civilization, that time is not now, and judging from the steady progress of the human race will never come.

The challenge is sustained and the three jurors named are rejected.

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DOOM OF MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE, September 25.—Judge Hawley of the Supreme Court has caused, from the Second Judicial District, a writ of prohibition against the Mormon Bishop John R. Murdock, Probate Judge of Beaver county, restraining him from taking or exercising either chancery or common law jurisdiction, confining him to simple probate business.

Disregarding the decision of the Supreme Court, Brigham Young has directed his bishops, who are the Probate Judges, to continue chancery or common jurisdiction. The argument of Judge Hawley, in issuing this writ, like all his opinions, was most exhaustive and able. After its delivery, it is said, several Mormons in person thanked him for it.

Read and Heed.

A N. Y. correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.), who knows all about what is going on in that city, says to the editors:

It is not necessary to inform the readers of the *Commercial* that I am a Republican. It does not follow, however, that, because I or you are that, we must put our hands over our mouths when a rascal is discovered wearing our uniform. We, too many Republicans, have cloaked the pecuniary peccadilloes of too many of our fellows, and have suffered, therefore, in the estimation of honest men, who are to be found in all parties. We have not brought embezzlers to justice as promptly as we should. We, the Republicans of the Empire State, are *particeps criminis* in the wrongs that now we are whining about.

Every wrong that has been committed against the taxpayers of this city, a Republican—a so-called one—has had his finger in the pie. Take, for instance, the New York Printing Company. Its original capital was $25,000; its stockholders were half a dozen, and included the late Mr. Taylor, of the *Times*, whose estate receives part of the profits of the company, and Mr. Wilbur, a large stockholder in the *Tribune*. *Pares cum paribus congregantur.* It won't do to bawl "Stop thief!" when part of the plunder is in one's possession all the time.

You quoted, editorially, a few days ago, the saying of Dean Richmond: "It was easier to buy a Republican than a Democratic Legislature." The Republican party in this State, since the demise of Mr. Richmond, fully corroborate his statement. No other State in the Union has presented such a despicable spectacle as this in the matter of buying and selling votes.

Iago's advice is being acted upon by too many for our common good. "Put money in thy purse" is heard at Albany, Harrisburg, Washington, and the New York City Hall. Honest men are considered *spoonies*, dishonest ones are feted and considered energetic, talented, and held up to public attention as examples worthy of emulation. Every one, from the highest to the lowest, is on the hunt for money. The precept of our day is to be pure in virtue, *macte virtute*, the example, put money in thy pocket, honestly if you can, but put money in thy purse. The example is stronger than the precept.

The three best Federal offices in this city are occupied by men who have no possible claim on the Republican party as men who have earned such honors. They are men of wealth, and desirous of making more. Murphy, the Collector, was a bankrupt in 1860, so poor that his sudden fortune amazed many. He was a contractor for caps during the war, and made a collossal fortune. His magnificent residence on Thirty-ninth street and cottage at Long Branch are a fortune in themselves. Darling, the Naval Officer was a contractor, too, and has a princely fortune. The impudent Cornell is a protege of Conkling's, and was conspicuous for his insignificance when other and better men were in the field upholding the honor of their country.

It won't do to tell people of common sense that a man who has served the nation well as an officer in the field is not better qualified to discharge the functions of a civil officer than a contractor. We do not state that the latter class were all dishonest men, but we do state, unhesitatingly, that every man who went into the army, and did his duty when in it, was an honest man, and *ergo* more entitled to such honors than any civilian.

No administration since the days of Washington has paid more deference to the importunities of money-grabbing civilians than the present one; no Administration has slighted the brave soldiers of the Republic more studiously and offensively. They are as a rule, earnest men. They will remember their treatment when the time comes, but until it does come, it would be well for the Republicans of this city and State to bear in mind the Scriptural admonition "Physician, heal thyself."

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Novel Reading.

The London Examiner, in an article on "The Novel-reading Disease," talks thus of the young lady of the period who has developed the last stages of the complaint:—

In this stage the unhappy patient can no more go without her novel than can a confirmed dipsomaniac without his dram. The smaller circulating libraries, which let out very second hand novels indeed at a penny a volume, are put under contribution, and any amount of garbage is swallowed wholesale. It is no uncommon thing for a young lady in whom the complaint has assumed a chronic form to have read the whole of Scott, the whole of Thackeray, the whole of Dickens, the whole of Trollope, the whole of Annie Thomas, the whole of Mrs. Ross Church, the whole of Miss Braddon, the whole of Lawrence, and, into the bargain, the whole of four or five hundred novels by less famous hands. When the disease is thus confirmed the dropsical habit of mind becomes apparent. The conversation of the patient becomes flabby and limp. Her interest in all ordinary subjects—except, perhaps, the latest fashions or the more scandalous portions of evidence in the Tichborne case or the marriage of the Princess Beatrice—flickers feebly in the socket and finally dies out. The last stage—that of absolute imbecility—is now, unless very powerful remedies are exhibited, a mere matter of time.

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A Good Place for Colored Folks.

The wife of J. Milton Turner (colored,) American Minister to Liberia, writes thus to a female acquaintance, whose husband is a barber, in St. Louis: "I see and learn so many things in this strangest of strange countries that, hurried as I am to reach the mail before it is closed, I scarcely know which to write first about. But I must tell you that the President and Cabinet gave Mr. Turner a superb reception. Persons from many different parts were present. A few evenings afterward he arranged for us a select gathering at his residence, which was simply elegant. The Mayor of the city also gave us a reception at his residence. This entertainment caused me for the time being to forget that we were in Africa. Every luxury of the tropical climates were upon the table, and the company was very intellectual. Just to think of Generals and Colonels in the uniform, Cabinet officers, City Councilmen, lawyers, doctors, other professional characters, authors, editors, poets and other distinguished literary people, together with a live President, and a bevy of ladies to correspond, and they,, every one colored! There were also present the Ministers of England, Germany, Norway and Sweden, Hayti and other countries. I declare it was the nicest affair I have ever seen.

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AT the late Plymouth Church picnic Mr. Beecher was asked why he did not dance. "There's but one reason," he replied—"I don't know how. The only dancing I ever did was when my father furnished the music, and used me for the fiddle. I took all the steps then."

CONUDURANGO has got to London, and is being tested in some of the hospitals there in the cancer wards.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"MIGHTY INTERESTING READING"

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

"Swinging Around the Circle."

How President Johnson was Received Five Years Ago—How a Republican Mob Disgraced the City—How the City Councils Acted—Then and Now—How are you, "Irrespective of Party"—Ben Morgan Headed the Radical Rabble, and Swore at the President from a House Top.

As the Lincoln Club and the Republican leaders are exceedingly anxious that President Grant should be received on his next visit, by the citizens, "irrespective of party," we present below a brief resume of the manner in which these same loyal gentry, who are now so sweet about the "proprieties of life" and official courtesies, received President Johnson five years ago. It will be seen that it makes a great deal of difference with these people whether the President, be Republican or Democrat, when they howl about turning out "irrespective of party." We want these people to know that they have made a record on just such an occasion as the present, and we propose to present it to the public "irrespective of party," that the "dear people" may see the hollow, unblushing, barefaced, baldheaded demagogueism of those who want Democrats to receive President Grant.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils, held on Monday, August 27, 1866, Mr. Torley, Democratic member of Common Council, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he hoped would meet with unanimous approval:

WHEREAS, It is probable that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will shortly visit the city of Pittsburgh; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council make the necessary preparations to render a fitting reception to his Excellency, and that a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Councils, be appointed to make suitable arrangements.

The Republican members, headed by Messrs. Killian and Ogden, made a furious onslaught on the resolution. President McAuley thought it would entail too much expense, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. Torley called for the ayes and nays, when the resolution was lost by a vote of 16 nays to 2 ayes. Messrs. Torley and Weldon (Democrats) alone voting in the affirmative.

When the President and his Cabinet arrived in this city after visiting the tomb of the great Douglass on the shore of Lake Michigan, he was met at the Depot by a delegation of citizens and a loyal mob that howled and hissed and jeered while the Chief Magistrate of the whole country was making his remarks. When the Presidential party, which included, besides the President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, Secretary Welles, Admiral Farragut and General Custer, reached the St. Charles Hotel, another "scene" occurred. The Hon. Wilson McCandless in introducing His Excellency said: "Mr. President—The municipalities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny disregarding the popular voice have declined to invite you here," President Johnson in response said, "I return to the citizens of Pittsburgh my most sincere thanks, for the generous welcome they have extended to me, and those who accompany me, and I feel proud that the reception comes from the people, upon whom I have always relied, and that it comes in *defiance* of those who hold power and authority here." (Tremendous cheers, and cries of "How are you City Council!")

During the delivery of his speech, the President was repeatedly interrupted by a Radical mob, which strained their throats hissing, as only serpents can hiss, and howling as only curs can howl, at the President of the United States. Chief among the Radical mob of loafers, politicians and rowdies, who rent the air with their wailing and gnashing of teeth," were Tom Davis, and the present Republican candidate for Mayor, and the "only support of a widowed mother" during the draft, B. W. Morgan, who, from the roof of Kay & Co's building, cried out at the President, "How are you, you s—n of a b—h?"

The venerable Admiral Farragut came forward amid great confusion, and said, "Fellow citizens—I regret that you have not respect enough for your Chief Magistrate to hear what he has to say. (Continued howls and hisses.)

This is the damning record of those who are now loud-mouthed asking citizens, "irrespective of party," to do homage to the "wandering Administration." The Republican city councils might have got a healthy precedent, had they desired, from the Democratic members of our city councils who voted unanimously to tender the hospitalities of the city to President Taylor when he passed through this city. We might also add that the only military turn out on the occasion of President Johnson was a detachment of regulars, and no volunteer military organization troubled themselves about receiving the President.

This is the record of the Republican party on Presidential visits, and we submit it is not a very flattering one. They officially disgraced themselves and the city. Democrats propose to show them an example of the proprieties of life, and a proper respect due the chief magistrate of the country. While differing widely and radically from General Grant, they propose to receive him in common with their fellow citizens with all proper respect due his high office, and not with yells and hisses, as their Radical neighbors did five years ago. We insist on it, as one of the primal duties of citizenship, that our rulers shall be respected, and that the President shall be allowed to *speak* at the Depot, the St. Charles Hotel, or anywhere else he sees proper, and that the Chief Magistrate of the nation shall be treated "with distinguished consideration."

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Knights of Pythias.

On Tuesday, October 16th, the officers of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in this State, will visit this city, and extensive preparations are being made by the members of the Order in this District for their reception. On the evening after their arrival a special session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Pythian Hall, on Fifth avenue, near Wood street. This meeting will be held for the purpose of conferring the Grand Lodge degree upon such Past Chancellors as are entitled to receive the same; after which a mass meeting of the Order will be held in the same hall, at which the Grand officers will give instructions in the unwritten work, and explain such matters relating to the Order as may not be properly understood by members.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WIFE MURDERER'S TRIAL.

Conflicting Testimony as to His Guilt —Verdict of "Not Guilty" Returned Last Evening.

The trial of Patrick Barry for the murder of his wife Catharine, which was commenced on Wednesday was resumed yesterday morning.

Our report yesterday closed with the testimony of Jeremiah White.

Richard Perry next testified that from defendant's actions he did not think him right in his mind.

Thomas Kernan was recalled and testified that from the actions of the prisoner he believed his mind was very much affected, but on cross-examination stated that during conversations with the prisoner in jail he could notice nothing wrong.

Dr. McCord was also recalled, and testified that the tendency of such sickness as Barry had was to destroy the mind, but yet he considered Barry sane.

R. H. Marshall testified that he had never noticed anything unusual about defendant until April last, but since that time he thought he was insane.

Dr. A. M. Pollock was called and testified that he saw the prisoner in jail, having gone there at the request of the jail physician. He did not consider him insane, although he thought his mind affected.

On cross-examination Dr. Pollock gave a detailed report of the conversation he had with defendant in regard to his family relations. In regard to the murder the prisoner said he went to bed before his wife and waked up and found his wife by his side; he got up and saw a hatchet; picked it up and struck her once or twice; he said he couldn't resist the impulse to strike her; he said that if he had known as much then as he did now he would not have done it; he thought the only reason why he did was that he was vexed about the money, and could not resist it. He said he never had a plan to kill her; such a thought had never entered his mind. The conclusion he arrived at was that while defendant's mind is rather imbecile, he is still sane.

Dr. McKelvey, Jail Physician, testified that he had seen Barry every day. He regarded him as weak minded; but not insane.

Dr. T. J. Gallagher testified that he had examined defendant carefully, and could see no evidence of insanity. He was not a monomaniac, and if insane at all he is subject to impulsive insanity.

Dr. Daily was sworn, and testified that he visited Barry in jail last Sunday, and that he could not regard him as an insane man.

Other witnesses were examined on this same point. Mr. Sawyer testified that the defendant would wander around; he would wear a heavy coat and hat on a warm day, and the next he would probably be barefooted. Witness saw him a day or two before the murder. From a reliable man he had become unreliable. On cross-examination witness stated that it was generally understood that the defense in this case would be insanity.

John Jordan referred to some of defendant's peculiarities of conduct, and thought he acted like a man distracted in his mind.

Wm. Corbitt testified that he had seen defendant take the shovels and tools of men who were working and put them in the stock house before they were done with them; he had also seen him ramble about the river bank. Judging from his actions, witness did not think Barry knew what he was about.

At this point Court took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court reassembled as half past one o'clock. Wm. Williams, colored, who had hauled coke to the works where defendant was employed, testified that he thought Barry was out of his head, because every load he would take to the mill he would ask how many more were to come.

David Martin was the next witness called. He was unable to tell anything about his mental character.

Patrick McMahon and Martin Haney were called and testified in substance as Mr. Corbett did, to the effect that the actions of Barry prior to the murder indicated weak-mindedness or lunacy.

This closed the testimony for the defense.

Mrs. White, a daughter of the prisoner, was then called by the commonwealth to offer rebutting testimony.

The case was submitted to the jury without argument on either side, and after a somewhat lengthy but lucid and impartial charge by the Judge, the jury retired.

NOT GUILTY.

Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the jury entered the court room and rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of Barry's insanity. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

POLITICS ON WHEELS.

Disgraceful Scene—Red Hot Discussion on a Connellsville Railroad Train.

Wednesday evening a lively joint debate took place on the 11 o'clock accommodation train on the Connellsville Railroad. A party of rural Republican roughs who had come down from Port Perry for the purpose of being colonized in the close city districts, were returning, after having accomplished their mission. Having imbibed too much of the "Monongahela," for which this city is famous, they entered into a heated discussion about the prospects and principles of the Democratic party and the "Rule or Ruin" party. Not satisfied with "argufying" the question one of the Republicans took occasion to state that he was a "true Republican dyed in the wool, and thought a nigger was better than a Democrat." A brother Republican mildly insinuated that he could not swallow the "nigger" at all, when his loud mouthed fellow citizen got profane and called him a "d—d traitor." At this juncture a voice in the rear of the car cried out, "There are ladies in the car;" whereupon one of the roughs got off an obscure smack, fit for a bagnio. The conductor now put in his appearance, and tried to restore order among the vulgar gang, but to little purpose. When the cars reached Hazlewood one of the swearing beauties rose to get off the train, when one of the drunken blackguards cried out, "Put the s—n of a b—h out." This was too much for some of the passengers, among whom were a prominent iron merchant and the City Superintendent of Schools, and a large number of ladies.

The company would do well hereafter to eject such scamps from the car "peacably if they can, forcibly if they must." Consideration for ladies, peacable passengers, and the ordinary proprieties of life demand it.

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use use of an article naw being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

No Family
Chould be without Ariosa, Fragar and Sompono Coffee.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

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Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

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Aud face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

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PURE WINES, PURE WINES.
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
To be had at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.
Missouri American Champaigne, Pints and Quarts.
California Port Wine.
California Sherry Wine.
Pure Native Concord Wine.
Pure Native Catawba Wine.
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Blackberry Wine.
All of these wines are perfectly pure, and especially recommended for medicinal purposes.
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street, corner Diamond.
PURE WHITE LEAD.
PURE WHITE LEAD.
Oils, Varnishes, Paints.
Oils, Varnishes, Paints.
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash.
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash.
AT FLEMING'S, 84 MARKET STREET.
ap:24

JOB MOSES'
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.
N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. jy17:mw&f.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.
Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.
Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.
He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants.
Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6m W

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilage of extending to $500,000. jun24:6m w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HALL'S
Vegetable
Sicilian
Hair Renewer.
DISEASES OF THE SCALP
Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.
THE USE OF
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
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The most popular, successful and complete business College in the United States.
Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.
Rooms always open to the inspection of business men, teachers, students and others, who are cordially invited to call, examine, and compare.
☞Students can enter at any time.☜
For circulars containing full information call at the college or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
sep23:es&W

Duff's College.
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
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Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.
☞Business Men are the best instructors of business usages
☞No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.
For full information, specimens, &c., call or address
P. DUFF & SONS.
sep16:es&W-2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 Acres
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!
3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the
State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.
NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.
These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.
Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a
FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,
within Railroad limits, equal to a di rect bounty of $400.
Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.
Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
sep4-em:sw-3m. Omaha, Neb.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.
The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equal ed by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well fonded, if the remedy be taken in season Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.
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MEDICAL.

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,
Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar11:yd&w.

PITTSBURGH
HOMEOPATHIC
Medical Institute,
No. 264 Penn Street.
Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.
A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future, Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.
The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.
Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.
[Signed CATHERINE DAVIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
ct15:1

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-E.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ELECTION NOTICE!

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," "it is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that A GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 10th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be sentence, to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties in this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such selection shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United states who, are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land;

* * * *

Anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as only provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 3rd day of June, A. D., 1871, passed an act entitled, "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to-wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or indorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention," or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections, the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual election.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils September 11, 1871, the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet in a room of the *Gazette* building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Warden, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public School House on Smallman street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Moreland & Mitchell in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst; in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of the Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charles and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School house on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, No. 1, in said borough, second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale Borough and the First precinct of Shaler township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny river.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allentown to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a public school house shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of that portion of the township of Plum, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an act of Assembly, approved May 10, 1871, and to be heafter known as the borough of Verona, beginning at the junction of the southerly line of Richard Jones, with the water line of the Allegheny river, thence along said Jones' ine to the township road leading from Verner to Sandy Creek; thence along said road northerly to the run which first crossed the same; thence up said run to Fourth street, as laid down in Wm. Phillip's plan of lots at Verner, thence by line of said street, and by said line protracted to Plum Creek; hence along said creek to the western line of Caleb Lee's land: thence along said Lee's land to the line of now land of or late of Diamond's northern line to center of Falling Spring Run; thence by the center of said run and along the course thereof, to low water mark of the Allegheny River, and thence along the low water line of said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R., at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

The voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Forest Hotel.

The voters of South Versailles township, precinct No. 2, will meet at the house of John Lynch.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The remainder of the township of Plum, not described within said above boundaries of the borough of Verona, the electors to meet at the School House near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Harmony School House, in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House, in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the House of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Stowe township to meet at the store of James Bryan in said township.

The electors of the township of Robinson, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public house formerly kept by Eli Wicoff, and the remainer of said township of Robinson and not described on the boundaries of Stowe township, known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John F. Sempt.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Arner, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township to meet at Kilbuck School House in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township not residing within the boundaries of the North End District to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public School House in said precinct, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the townships o Reserve and McClure, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, made and to be hereafter known as the "North End District:" Beginning at the north line of Allegheny City, in the center of Saw Mill Valley Plank Road; thence along said line west to the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Road; thence northwardly along said road to the Public Road along Woods' Run; thence along said road up said run to the line of the Maguire lot; thence northwardly, including the same, and along the east line of the Lappish tract, to the corner of land of Daniel Morningstar; thence, including said land, to the Public Road; thence eastwardly along said road to the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road; thence northwardly along the same to the north line of the Graham tract; thence by said line eastwardly to the new Franklin Road; and thence southwardly along said road to the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road, to the place of beginning; to meet at the Public School House, opposite Flocker's Ropewalk.

The remainder of the township of McClure not described within said above boundaries of the "North End District," the electors to meet at School House No. 1, Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

By order of Court the electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John H. Hamilton in said township.

By order of Court and agreeable to the return of an election held for the purpose of changing the place of holding elections, the electors of Sewickley township will hereafter meet at the house of Gardiner Winters, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Girty's Run road, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville road in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Indiana, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township; Beginning at corner of tracts Nos. 56 and 57 on the south line of tract No. 47, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 47 and 57, to the northwesterly corner of tract No. 47; thence south along the westwardly line of tract No. 47, to the corner of tracts Nos. 46 and 47; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 46, 45, 44, 43, 60 and 62, on the one side, and 57, 58, 59, 61 and 63 on the other side, to the line of tract No. 78; thence south along the division line between and common to tracts Nos. 78, 65, 40, 27 and 23, on the one side, and, Nos. 62, 64, 41, 28 and 24 on the other side, to the northwest corner of tract No. 21; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 21, 20, 10, 11 and 12, on the one side, and Nos. 23, 22, 19, 18 and 17 on the other side, to the east line of tract No. 16; thence south by the dividing line between tracts Nos. 12, 16 and 13, to the north line of the Borough of Sharpsburg; thence west by the line of the Borough of Sharpsburg aforesaid, to the east line of tract No. 14, at the eastern line of Shaler township; thence north by the line of Shaler township to the line of Hampton township; thence east by the line of Hampton township, to the line of West Deer township; thence south along the lines of West Deer township and East Deer township to the place of beginning; to meet at the Tavern of Andrew Miller in said Precinct No. 1 of Indiana township.

And the remainder of said township of Indiana not described in said above boundaries, and bounded by East Deer township, the Allegheny river, the borough of Sharpsburg and Precinct No. "1" aforesaid, shall hereafter be known as Precinct No. "2," the electors to meet at Beatty's School in the town of Hoboken, in said Precinct No. "2" of Indiana township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said precinct, and by act of Assembly, approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said first precinct of Shaler township and the borough of Millvale, shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road; thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny river.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shas Mills, in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House at Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of Scott township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Preble School House in the village of Mansfield; precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Harrison township to meet the Public School House at Natrona in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforsaid will, by ballot, vote for:

One person for Auditor General of the State.
One person for Surveyor General of the State.
Two persons for State Senators.

Seven persons for members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from the First District, one person from the Second District and five persons from the Third District.

One person for County Controller.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for District Attorney.
One person for Assistant District Attorney.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for Director of the Poor of Allegheny County, and to vote for "a Convention" or "against a Convention" to amend the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh, this 14th day of September, A. D., 1871, in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, September 14, 1871. } sep16

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1871.

The Interest on New Bonds.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the interest on new funded loan bonds of 1881 is not to be included in the returns for taxation in completing the Government tax of two and a half per cent. on the net earnings of bonds.

The Steamboat Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter directing Inspectors of Steamboats to have all steamers provided with the equipments required under the new steamboat act, as soon as such equipments can be provided by their owners.

Emancipation Celebration.

The procession of colored persons today, passed by the portico of the Executive Mansion. They were received by Secretary Boutwell and Postmaster General Cresswell The party was small. After reaching the grounds on the south side of the Mansion, there was singing and prayer and reading Lincoln's emancipation proclamations of September, 1862, and January, 1863.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Wednesday for Cincinnati.

Govenor Alcorn of Mississippi has arrived here. He obtained to-day the Agricultural College scrip belonging to that State of 210,000 acres. He will resign his governorship and take his seat as United States Senator at the next session of Congress.

Henry C. Bostwick has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

John Bonfield has been appointed Inspector of Customs at Chicago.

Southern Claims.

About seven thousand five hundred claims have been reduced by the Southern Claims Commission, the aggregate amount of alleged damages sustained being upward of $20,000,000. Owing to seizures, supplies, etc., for United States troops, belonging to those claiming to have been Union men during the late war. The evidence has been taken in six hundred cases and decisions arrived at in one hundred and fifty.

The Weather To-day.

The low presure in the northwest will probably extend eastward rapidly with brisk southwest winds on the lakes, but the smoky haze attending it prevent extensive rains in those regions. Falling barometer with increasing cloudiness and easterly winds on Saturday along the Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather in the Gulf states.

Work for the Ku Klux Committee.

The Congressional Ku Klux Committee met to-day. The Sub Committee of three, Senator Pool and Representatives Buckley and Beek, who were heretofore appointed to make a digest of responses of executive officers of the late insurrectionary States and the cities of Charleston and New Orleans, have been re-appointed with authority to procure additional official information and report to the Joint Committee a digest of the laws of the several States for regulating elections therein, and also a digest of the debt of said States and cities and the rates of taxation therein. After discussion resolutions were adopted directing the chairman of the Committee to appoint a Sub Committee of five members to visit North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and a Sub Committee of five members to visit Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and take testimony in those States.

After discussion it was decided not to be necessary to send a sub-committee to Virginia, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas.

Clayton's Frauds to be Unearthed.

At the meeting in July last a resolution was adopted that William G. Whipple and Robert F. Catterson, of Little Rock, and Stephen G. Wheeler, of Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, be summoned to appear before the Committee on the 20th of September. These witnesses will be examined to-morrow with regard to the alleged frauds of ex-Governor Clayton and others concerning the last Congressional election in Arkansas. Whipple was United States District Attorney; Catterson, Marshal, and Wheeler foreman of the grand jury which presented the accused parties. It is understood that the money for the expenses of the sub-committees will be procured from a fund of about $18,000 in the hands of the Attorney General.

NEW YORK.

Tweed to be Specially Enjoined.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The committee of seventy is said to be preparing an application for a special injunction to restrain Tweed from affixing the meters approved by him to the water pipes of all buildings, except dwelling houses, where water is charged. The charge against Tweed in this instance is that the meters cost only eighteen dollars each, whereas the price charged is sixty dollars. Besides the metre is sure to be of a poor order.

The Voucher Robbery.

It was expected Mrs. Haggerty, wife of alleged voucher robber, would be examined at the Essex Market police court. Accordingly a large crowd assembled. The examination was postponed. Ex-Judge Wm. C. Barrett, counsel for the prosecution, stated to Judge Ledwith that he (Barrett) had not, as alleged in some newspapers, consented to release Mrs. Haggerty. Nor had he any conversation with the District Attorney on the subject.

Admitted to Bail.

Mrs. Haggerty, charged with being implicated with her husband in the voucher robbery, was admitted to bail this afternoon by Judge Ledwith in the sum of $5,000.

Address of the Star Chamber Committee.

An address to the people was adopted by the Committee of Seventy to-day, reciting the object for which the organization was created and declares that their deliberations has been non-partisan, conducted with a view of serving all political classes alike. The citizens of both parties entreated them to save the State from the degradation of having such men in power as those who have served for a few years past in the State Legislature, and secure in local politics healty sentiment and reform. Both parties have suffered through the corrupting influence of their leading men. The honest men of both parties should aid the work of purification.

The address is signed by Henry G. Stebbins, President, and Wm. F. Havemeyer, Vice President.

Mayor Hall Has no Notion of Resigning.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Mayor Hall states poritively that he cannot recognize Deputy Controller Green. In answer to those who speak of the Mayor resigning, that official caused a placard to be put in a conspicuous place in the City Hall yesterday, bearing the following inscription:

> Elected first of January, 1871, for two years, ending thirty-first of December, 1872,
> This is my answer.

POLITICAL.

A Clinching Argument in Favor of General Amnesty.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, on Wednesday, has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter formally addressed to Senator Schurz, and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and non-commissioned officers, up to Major Generals. The signers generally are representative men of influence in the community.

NASHVILLE, September 21, 1871.

HON. CARL SCHURZ—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself, and our profound regard and admiration of the late unselfish, nonpartisan outlines and patriotic address, delivered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no partisans; that we have a faith that no words can express the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American Republic; that we honor and revere the national flag as the assured herald of that day when all the races of men, of all ranks and conditions, will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thraldom. We wish to turn our backs upon all sectional parties, and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration, broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, and inspired by an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions.

Patriotic Sentiments of Senator Schurz.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—Senator Schurz' reply is as follows:

MAXWELL HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, September 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN, I have read your letter, and without affection I may say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has given me. The spontaneous expressions of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you as late soldiers of the Confederate army, may well be called an events of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrads, as you do now, rally once more around the flag of the American republic, as the symbol of universal freedom, of equal rights and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partizan spirit which is so apt to obscure human reason and to blunt the best moral impulses of the human being; when they once more fully recognize the identity of their time interests with those of our great common country, then every patriotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of the South is certain to be accomplished by our people. If here is still lurking here and there a peril which keeps alive the feeling of animosity and distress, and which, by means of social proscription, or intimidation, or violence, strives to impede the development of free public opinion, you can render it harmless by your influence and examples. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the general government in your local conventions. If you can dispel that impression by devoting energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of local self-government to accomplish legtimate ends here, as well as elsewhere. If there is still an apprehension as to a secret design to subvert the logical and legitimate result of the war by reactionary movement, you will remove that apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prjudices and obsolete aspirations, and is determined to build up again those States on bases in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions, like you, will do nothing by halves. They will not look back when they have put their hands to the plow, and I assure you your efforts will have the sincerest appreciation, hearty applause and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions. Your rights will be safe in the country of the rights of all; your power will be strong in the restored brotherhood of all Americans, and the public will be proud of her sons.

I am, gentlemen, with fraternal greeting, your friend and fellow-citizen,

C. SCHURZ.

The Massachusetts Radical Pow-wow.

BOSTON, September 23.—Hon. George F. Hoar will preside at the Republican State Convention on the 27th inst.

Result of Butler's Canvass.

BOSTON, September 23. — The whole number of delegates elected to the Republican Convention at Worcester is 785, of which 302 are in favor of Butler, and 483 against him.

SPRINGFIELD, September 23.—At the Republican City Caucus to-night, the balloting resulted in the casting of 1,200 votes, while only one hundred names were checked. Butler received eight hundred votes. There were four hundred and seven cast against him. The Republicans denounce the vote as a fraud.

The Right Kind of Talk.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—The settlers in Southern Kansas, at a meeting held at Baxter Springs, a few days ago, passed a series of resolusions embodying something new under the sun. They want a new Constitution for their State, and object to the land monopoly; they favor the passage of an act to forbid the sale of land to persons already owners of a sufficiency, and limit the amount that persons not owners may acquire by purchase or descent, to one hundred and sixty acres as a national measure. They demand the revocation of grants of land to railroads, except so much as may be necessary to the working of the roads, and the passage of an act of Congress that will secure to the actual landless settlers on public lands one fourth sections, each free of cost, with a vested right from date of settlement; they demand the repeal of the national banking law, and believe that money should be coined out of the cheapest material; they demand that the Government shall make it of paper, issue it directly to the people, and make it a legal tender for all debts, public and private, to the end that there shall be but one kind of money for the rich and poor alike; they favor the immediate payment of the National debt, according to the terms of the contract; a strict revenue tariff; oppose the so-called protective theory, and denounced the acts of Congress, which, under the pretense of enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, clothes the President with the power of setting aside the sacred rights of the self-government, and using the armed heel of his troops to secure his election.

The "Tribune" makes an Expose of "Tom Murphy's" Stealings.

The expose made in yesterday's *Tribune* of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Collector Murphy has created a great sensation, and the matter was the subject of talk all over the city last evening. Murphy to-day publishes an answer to the charges, but the *Tribune* says that it is not half done with him. Editorially was the following language: "Uncontradicted facts are now laid before that impartial tribunal, the public, which prove Murphy guilty, and demands his expulsion from any place of honor or trust under the government he has so grossly defrauded."

Murphy's Malfeasance.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The *Tribune*, to-morrow, will publish a letter from ex-United States Marshal Murray, in which he states that in May, '65, Murphy came to him and said that charges of fraud in contract had been made against him by the Government, and he would give him (money) $10,000, to get him out of the scrape, and that subsequently, Murphy paid a detective, who had worked up the case against him, $500 for (as Murray supposes) aiding Murphy in thwarting the prosecution.

What "The Beast" Has to Encounter.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 24.—The recent Butler gains in the cities are fully offset by the anti-Butler delegates just chosen in the small towns. The Republican returns show the election of 881 delegates, of whom 357 are Butler and 524 anti-Butler men. The majority against Butler is 167. It now seems certain that there will be not less than 150 and possibly 250 majority against Butler in the convention.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

The Negotiations With Germany—Count De Paris Issues a Manifesto.

PARIS, September 23.—An interview was held yesterday between Herr Von Armin and Count De Remusat.

It is now stated that Thiers will remain at Versailles until after the settlement of the question of the evacuation of the French country by the Germans, and a treaty of Commerce between France and Germany.

The National Guard of Toulouse have been peacefully disarmed.

A manifesto from Count De Paris will shortly appear adopting a programme. Count De Chambourd and Duke D'Aumale are opposed to the movement.

Germans Abused in Lyons—Anglo-French Commercial Relations.

VERSAILLES, September 23.—Herr Von Arnim has filed, in behalf of Germany, an earnest protest against the excesses committed by the French people of Lyons and its vicinity, upon the Germans resident in that city and its neighborhood, who, it is alleged, have been shamefully abused and maltreated.

The subject of the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860, is under discussion by President Thiers, and the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons.

General Gossip.

PARIS, September 24.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has despatched a courier to Berlin with the amended customs treaty. French statesmen are sanguine of its ratification.

The *Journal Des Debats* attacks Thiers for his protection policy, and predicts unfriendly relations with the English and Belgians if preserved in.

La France announces that a meeting of the Republican deputies of the Left in the Assembly will be held at Versailles on the 2d of October.

The French wheat crop will fall short of the average by thirty-five million hectrolitres, but the yield of barley and minor crops will be abundant.

The races took place at Long Champs to-day, but the weather was cold. The attendance was light and little interest manifested.

The Column Vendome—Chinese Labor.

LONDON, September 24.—The Vendome column is to rise again, but there have been some doubt as to replacing the figure of Napoleon overthrown by the Communists. Thiers has now, it is said, decided to have the statue of Napoleon in cocked hat and grey coat placed there instead of the same Napoleon in imperial robes.

The *Globe* says that the result of the experiment in Chinese labor in America now possesses double interest in view of the Newcastle strike and other struggles between labor and capital. It would not be surprised in these days of excessive competition, rapid locomotion and Suez canals, if before long we saw John Chinaman and party hard at work over here.

ENGLAND.

The Aldershot Field Maneuvers.

LONDON, September 23.—The Government, at the request of M. Moran, has permitted General Barnard and Captain Sumner to attend the army maneuvers at Aldershot. The American officers dined today with the officers of the British army at Woolwich. General Blumenthal will also witness the field operations.

The Wigan Calamity—Heavy Gales.

LONDON, September 24.—The Wigan mine is still burning and there are frequent explosions.

A heavy gale prevails in the channel. No disasters are reported.

IMMIGRATION.

An American Commission to Report Statistics.

LONDON, September 24.—Colonel W. S. Rouland is now in London as special commissioner of the United States Government to examine the whole subject of emigration, and to report with a view to legislation by Congress. He will visit the various countries of Europe, proceeding in the first instance to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, deferring his investigation in England until a later period of the year.

ITALY.

Movements of the King.

FLORENCE, September 24.—King Victor Emanuel is in Milan to-day. He will go to Verona to-morrow. The review and maneuvres of the army have been postponed until Tuesday, when they will take place at Caldiers. From Verona the King will proceed to Venice, where he is expected to arrive on the 27th inst.

GERMANY.

The International Spectre.

BERLIN, September, 23.—The International Society is spreading so rapidly in Germany that Bismarck, in alluding to the subject, remarked that political cares have given place to the cares of Socialism, and that the latter disturb him more than the former.

SPAIN.

Cortes—The King.

MADRID, September 24.—Senor Montero Rios will probably be chosen President of the Cortes.

The King of Spain accompanied by Prince Humbert of Italy, has arrived at Manresa.

PORTUGAL.

Cortes Prorogued.

LISBON, September 24.—The King has prorogued the session of the Cortes until the 2d of January, 1872. A decree for its final dissolution and for the election of new members is expected to follow.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

General Movements Imminent.

LONDON, September 24.—The Congress Internationale adjourned after making arrangements for movements in Germany, Italy and Spain.

RADICAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Extortion of New Orleans Peace Commissioners—Louisiana Levees Going to Ruin—The Governor too Deep in Political Wrangles to attend to their Improvement—Bankruptcy Staring the Planters in the Face.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—The *Times*, unearthing the deeds of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, calls them rapacious, partisan plunders, and says that the amount of $16,666, paid to each last month for special service, was utterly illegal and ex-ortionate.

Much apprehension exists regarding the levees. A committee from the river parishers are here urging the repairs of the Louisiana levee. The Company is inactive.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says: The levees along the coast are cracked to an extent that threatens the destruction of the sugar along the coast this winter. While Warmouth, Dunn & Co., are quarreling over the spoils the country is left with ruin staring the unfortunate planter through gaps in the levee that neither himself nor the parish in which he lives have power to close.

The *Picayune* says: The levee at the point of the Bonnet Carre Crevasse is only about three feet above the level of the river at the present low stage of water.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Ulysses Visits Old Man Grant at Covington—Curious Speech of the Nepotist—He Claims to be a Non-Partisan President.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—President Grant reached Covington at one o'clock this afternoon from Brown county, and proceeded at once to his father's residence. Late in the afternoon he went to the residence of Amos Shinkle, Esq., to which a procession, consisting of the police force of Covington and Newport, a detachment from Newport barracks, the Mayor of Covington, the committee of arrangements and citizens, marched this evening. A formal address of welcome was made by Mayor Baker, of Covington, and to which the President replied, tendering his thanks for the greeting, and assuring them that he was gratified that it was not an ovation shown the Executive by a single political party. He said it would be his object so long as he held the office he now did to be regarded as President of the whole people; that there was no reason why the party in the minority should not receive the same protection and enjoy the same privileges of the party in power. After again returning thanks for the reception he retired to the interior, where he received calls from several hundred persons.

YELLOW JACK.

Fearful Mortality in Natchez, Vicksburg and Charleston.

NATCHEZ, September 24.—Twenty cases of deaths by yellow fever have been reported to the Board of Health, since it originated. One death and two new cases this morning, and eight cases were reported this afternoon at Vidalia, La., opposite Natchez.

VICKSBURG, September 24.—Yellow fever is here, There have been five deaths in the last twenty-four hours, and several new cases to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 24.—Nine deaths from yellow fever in the past orty-eight hours.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A GYMNASIUM has been estabiished in Greenville.

THE name of Day's Store Postoffice, Greene county, has been changed to Ninevah.

AN old Somerset county stage driver, named Joseph Brallier, committed suicide on Sunday week.

THE Mountain House, Cresson, after a brilliant and successful season, closed doors on Wednesday last.

THREE persons were sent from Clarion county to the Insane Asylum at Dixmont, during the last term of Court there.

COMPETITION in the oyster trade has become so lively in New Castle that stews are rated at ten and fifteen cents each.

O. M REYNOLDS, of Oil City, had his hand split from the thumb center to the back, while playing base ball at Cockranton on last Friday.

THE Meadville people are feeling good over the fact that a locomotive has been recently built there—the first ever attempted at that place.

ALEXANDER CATHCART, 85 years of age, thinking he was old enough, hung himself in Knox township, Clearfield county, a few days since.

THE new Catholic church building in Waynesburg will be dedicated some time in October. Bishop Domenec and other distinguished clergymen will participate.

JOHN EMST, a butcher living in Erie, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher knife, one day last week. He was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens at the time.

LAST week was a big week in Kittanning for the boys. A circus, a balloon ascension, and a live President and his wife, Court week, and two or three fights. Seldom Kittanning can boast of such a variety inside of one week.

W. W. REED, Superintendent of the Erie Canal, reports that there will be no further boating through to Erie the present season. The Elk Creek aqueduct will probably be repaired, but whether for canal or railroad purposes has not yet transpired.

Stop Thief!

The Harrisburg Ring---A Few Questions for Honest Men to Ponder Over.

The Doylestown *Democrat* alluding to Evans and his confederates says:

Of this vast sum $368,520, 85 has never reached the treasury of the State, and is now in the possession of George O. Evans and the corrupt ring of State officials, who run the government and administer the finances of the State, and other Republican politicans.

The project was formed by men who control the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

They are the men who have robbed the treasury and the people.

Why did they not expose this embezzlement long since?

Why did the officials fail to collect the money for nearly four years?

Why do they neglect now to prosecute the offenders if they are not their accomplices?

Why do they seek to remove from his office the man who has exposed the fraud?

Why are they so anxious to elect an Auditor General who will be their own creature?

Carl Schurz.

As this distinguished gentleman is on the stump in behalf of the Republican party, dealing his heavy blows against the Democracy, why don't he come to the banner county, instead of the small potatoes, whose reputation failed to gather three hundred to City Hall on Thursday night. Schurz would at least have fillled the house for one evening. In his recent speech at Nashville, which has come to hand by mail, he denounces Grant in terms that are plain, and may be understood by any ordinary intelligence. They contain truths which ought to be well considered by men of all parties, especially by the party to which Grant and Schurz belong. He said:

But you tell me that the revolutionary period has fostered arbitrary power, and that thereby the rights of all of us are threatened. Yes, it has produced that dangerous tendency. Yes, by that tendency not your rights alone, but the rights of us all, the principles of constitutional government are threatened. It is unquestionably true that things are done with impunity, and almost without censure, well calculated to alarm every true friend of the institutions, and it is true that thinking men should seriously consider how, by concerted and determined action they can prevent that tendency from undermining our whole constitutional system. Now that the exigencies of great public peril are over; and the results of the war are firmly imbedded in the fundamental law—now is indeed the time to arrest it. Let the people drift into a laxity of constitutional notions from which they cannot recover, and in order te arrest it we must not recoil from vigorous means. When I, the other day, in a public speech at Chicago, declared that I would not support President Grant for reelection on account of the flagrant violation of the Constitution he has committed in the San Domingo ease, a great many of my Republican brethren were shocked beyond measure, and raised a cry of high treason against the party, while some of the feeble in mind exclaimed that my making such a declaration was a sure sign that I must have been disappointed in the matter of patronage. I may assure them that I spoke with cool and mature deliberation, for it will not do to trifle with such cases. I will not here argue the San Domingo matter over again, but I will say simply this: When a President orders the navy of the United States to a foreign country, and without condescending to ask Congress for authority, instructing our naval officers to protect and defend the chief of a foreign government against any foreign enemy, and even against his own subjects and countrymen; and when he does this not only while negotiations are going on with this foreign government, which negotiations, however, would not confer upon the President the autocratic power to resort to measures of war at his his own pleasure; but even after the results of such negotiations in the shape of a treaty have been formally and solemnly rejected by the Senate, and we have no relations with that foreign government and people but the ordinary relations of peace,—when a President does that, then he arrogates to himself one of the most important powers belonging to the representatives of the people; he violates the Constitution in all of its most vital points, and he constitutes himself the arbiter of peace and war for this great Republic. And when I am asked to endorse such an act by supporting that President for re-election, and thus to aid in sanctioning by a popular vote such an act as a precedent,—a precedent which, if taken as a rule of constitutional construction would authorize the President alone to initiate a war, under almost any circumstances, and make this Republic virtually a Monarchy as to the question of peace or war—then I, as a faithful citizen of this Republic, who has sworn to support its Constitution, say, "I will not do it." I will not help to re-elect an officer whose reelection, sanctioning his previous acts with popular approval, will be a justification and encouragement to all future Presidents in committing acts of usurpation still farther reaching. I will not help in paving the way to the advent of irresponsible personal government in this Republic; and when I am told that by such opposition other grave interests may be jeopardized, I answer that I am very doubtful whether the wanton levity with which our Presidents are to be permitted to play with the peace and honor of the people, and the general decay of constitutional notions, do not constitute, in their inevitale consequences, as great a danger, and perhaps even greater than any now within sight. And when I am tauntingly reminded by pliable partisans that the people do not care much about these constitutional questions. I answer that if there are many who do not care about the integrity of their Republican institutions, this constitutes only a strong reason why those who do care should make themselves heard, and act with determination. I am frequently reminded that declarations like those I have made are apt to prove ruinous to a public man. Be it so. I take the risk, for I am in earnest, and I am sure the day will come when many of those who now shrug their shoulders at my protests and predictions will, to their sorrow, admit that I was right, unless this tendency be speedily arrested.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Long John Wentworth Interviewed—His Opinion of Horace Greeley.

The Chicago *Republican* contains a funny notice of Long John Wentworth's opinion of Horace Greeley:

R.—Mr. Wentworth, what do you think of Mr. Greeley?

At these words a change overspread Mr. Wentworth's countenance, which grew dark with anger. Raising himself on his elbow with one prodigious effort, he replied, although his frame was racked with agony, "D--n Mr. Greeley!"

The effort was too much, and he sank fainting on his couch. After some moments had elapsed, he resumed, in a voice of deep emotion:

"If there is in America a hell-hound, a slave and a swindler worthy of the gallows, that hell-hound, that slave and that swindler is Horace Greeley."

R.—You astonish me, sir. I understood only a few days since that at a banquet in this very hotel, where the bran bread sparkled on the board and the milk-toast circled around, yourself and Mr. Grinnell nominated the Chappaquan mower and editor for the Presidency. Is not that true?

Mr. W.—It is, unhappily, too true.

R.—Then why this vigor of expression? Is it as the politician or as the agriculturist?

Mr. W.—As both, of course. The man who

WOULD LIE TO A YAM

or commit an assault upon a sheep would make a worse President than Grant himself, and he is a bad one.

R.—So Logan says, anyway. I gather from your conversation that Mr. Greeley has disappointed you. In what respect, pray?

Mr. Wentworth then made the following statement, which we give verbatim, retrenching any vigorous redundancies better suited for the columns of the *Sunday Times* than for our purer paper:

"A few days ago Mr. Greeley came to this city, and was met at breakfast by myself and Grinnell. We paid for that hoary lunatic's oil-cake — milk-toast, I mean. His hack-hire didn't cost him a cent, and we thought ourselves reimbursed by his words of wisdom on the crisis and the crops. I shall allude by-and-by to his political ravings; just now I only refer to the farming phase of his insanity. I sat at that man's feet like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel. I acted on his theories, and in one short week I was a ruined man. You ask me, how so? Go and look at Summit Farm. It looks like the alkaline desert—a howling wilderness dotted with skeletons! "Greeley," said I, "what do you think of my merino sheep?" (I have—that is, I had about two hundred of them, worth $1 75 apiece.) "Merino,' said Greeley, mildly, 'why the devil don't you cultivate silk-bearing sheep Merino is played out. I have tried thousands of times to get my sheep to produce merino under-clothing; I have tried irrigating, mulching, top-dressing, sub soil ploughing, wood ashes, muck, loam, guano—all was of no avail. They will lay nothing but raw wool. Now, raw wool costs 30 cents a pound, and then to this you add interest, waste, insurance, manufacturing, bad debts, etc., you see that you cannot compete in the breeding of merino under-wear with the pauper nations of Europe. On the other hand, silk is heavily protected, and the production this year is limited. In Assam the

CROP HAS PROVED A FAILURE, OWING TO THE FROST, AND

the harvest will not yield more than thirty bushels to the acre. Silk, will, therefore, advance in price. In 1832 you could buy a woolen dress for $3 50. In 1871, a silk dress costs $300. It stands to reason, therefore, that by making your sheep spawn silk you will make 85 5-7 times more profit.' I was thunderstruck with this, and could only stammer 'How?' The hoary headed monster answed: 'By grafting, of course. Those sheep can spin cocoons like silkworms if they only give their minds to it, and the man who denies it is a liar and a horse thief. Little sheep that can spin and won't spin must be made to spin. The fact is, Wentworth, you overfeed you sheep, and they never feel the spur of necessity. Vary their diet, give them no vegetable food, give them say a peck of silkworms a day, mixed with coloring matter, as cochineal, madder, indigo, or lampblack, according to the hue of silk which you want to wear. Food makes blood, blood makes life, and how can a merino sheep produce wool without life? how have life without food? What are worms but food? Sir, I was convinced of the correctness of the views held by this slovenly scoundrel. I went to Summit, and to sum it up I locked those devoted sheep up in a barn, gave them two hundred pecks of silkworms which cost me $60 a peck, and went away for a drive with Charley Farwell, my old friend, telling my farmer not to let the sheep out on any account. Political matters kept my mind so occupied for several days that I forgot all about the sheep, until yesterday, when what I had done flashed across my mind. I mounted my horse and spurred him like the wind to my farm, but I was too late. When I got there, the cupboard was bare. I'll be d—d, sir, if the sheep hadn't all died, and the worms had kept them company, and I was $47,000 out on the transaction. H—l of a lot the venerable murderer knows about farming! Farm, the devil's grandmother!"

GAS EXPLOSION.

A House Shaken to its Foundation—No One Injured.

An explosion of gas occurred on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. J. C. McKelvy, a one-story frame house, at the corner of Penn and Mary streets. At about five o'clock in the evening one of the employees of the Gas Company traced a strong smell of gas. and taking a light with him proceeded to investigate the matter and find out what was wrong. The cellar was full of escaped gas, and the moment the flame came in contact with it, the gas ignited, with disastrous results.

The explosion was a very forcible one. The stones of the foundation were forced out of position in some places, and some of the stones of the wall were thrown entirely out, and it seems the whole house more or less wrenched.

Fortunately, no person was much injured, though how all escaped seems miraculous. We hear that two ladies of the household were sewing in the parlor. The cloth on which they were working was caught from their hands and forced up against the ceiling. The ceiling must have been forced from its place by the concussion, and then have settled back again, for when the affair was over the cloth that the ladies had held was found hanging with its edges caught between the edging and the top of the wall. The amount of damage done to the house had not been estimated at last accounts, but it was considerable. A leak in the service pipe caused the mischief.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAY CASE.

The Second Trial Commenced—The Investigation to be Private—Organization of the Committee.

Yesterday morning the investigation of the charges preferred against the Rev. J. A. Gray, late pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, was commenced in the Trustee's room of the church, before a committee of five ministers, summoned by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Cr. Dempsey. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, held at Steubenville, formal charges affecting the ministerial character of Mr. Gray were presented by gentlemen connected with Christ Church. The charges were examined by a committee appointed by Conference, and were reported to be drawn in proper form. The Conference, by a vote, then referred the whole matter to Dr. D. L. Dempsey, Presiding Elder, having supervision of Christ Church, with instructions to summon a committee of twelve ministers, and make a thorough investigation.

Pursuant to this action of Conference, Dr. Dempsey summoned a committee ane fixed the 25th day of April for the commencement of the trial. On the day named the parties preferring the charges—Dr. Coffey, William Little, John Moorhead and G. N. Hoffstott—were present, with a lawyer named White as legal counsel, and Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird as ministerial counsel. The Rev. Mr. Gray was present, represented by J. H. Hopkins and W. C. Moreland, Esqs., as legal counsel, and Dr. S. H. Nesbit as ministerial counsel.

The time fixed for the commencement of the second trial was ten o'clock yesterday morning, but it was not until after eleven o'clock that any attempt was made to effect an organization. It was understood that some of the members of the committee who had been summoned were detained, and that they would not be able to reach the city. In the meantime persons commenced assembling in the vestibule of the church, and by eleven a considerable number had congregated. The defendant and the complainants put in an early appearance, accompanied by their counsel.

Dr. Dempsey then stated that he was prepared to organize the court. During the discussion reported above, Mr. Gray had taken a seat at one end of the room, and at his side were his counsel, Dr. Nesbit and James H. Hopkins, Esq. The complainants were seated on the opposite side of the room, with their counsel, a lawyer named White.

The President then called the following gentlemen to take position on the platform; Dr. Hiram Miller, of Monongahela city; Rev. J. W. Shiver, of Marboro, Ohio; Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor of Cemetary Church, Pittsburgh, and Rev. M. B. Pugh, of Indiana. It was announced that the fifth member of the Committee, Dr. A. J. Endsley, of Canton, Ohio would be present in the afternoon.

Dr. Dempsey appointed Rev. I. A. Pearce, of Christ church, as temporary secretary to the Committee, and then announced that until the organization was completed, all who were in the room could remain. He then offered up a prayer for Divine guidance in the matter, after which it was announced that the organization was now completed.

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DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Small, the Jewelry Thief, Captured—Hazlett Escapes—Heavy Firing All Along the Line—The Prisoner Nearly Clubbed to Death in the Lock-Up—Model Police.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, the detective police were informed of the arrival in this city of Small and Hazlett, the alleged jewelry thieves, who escaped from the lock-up so mysteriously some time ago. Officers Dressler and Moon started in pursuit, and taking different directions agreed to meet at the corner of Sixth street and Cherry alley, where the culprits were supposed to be. Moon failed to come to time, and officer Dressler ventured in alone. As soon as Hazlett observed the officer, he, as Dressler alleges, drew his revolver and fired twice, missing the officer both times. Hazlett then bolted down the street at a rapid rate and escaped. Small rushed down Strawberry alley to Smithfield street, followed by an excited crowd, bellowing like a band of Comanches. Officer Doak, who was standing at Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, attempted to stop Small, when the latter, it is alleged, turned and fired at Doak, the shot not taking effect. Officer Doak fired in return, but the "shootists" all around seem to have been firing rather wild. Small ran down Seventh street to Patterson's livery stable where he was brought to bay, and captured.

When taken to the lock-up officer Doak went for the prisoner at a furious rate, and in company with a man named McGovern, rushed on the prisoner and struck him on the head, felling him to the ground. Clerk Patterson was present and did all in his power to save the prisoner from the attack of these blue-coated blood hounds, who dared to club any man when in unresisting custody. The prisoner was searched and on his person were found a number of diamonds and also in a small box which was in his posession a number of "first water" diamonds were found, Small's head and face are one mass of gore, from the clubbing he received. We presume there can be no forty-eight ways about the brutality and high-handedness of such a clubbing, no matter what a mans presumed guilt may have been. A hearing in the case will probably be had to-day. A man named Jacok Yost, was shot through the pants during the fusilade.

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DEATH OF A CONVICT.

Impressive Funeral Services.

A colored convict in the Western Penitentiary, named Oliver Albert, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness, having had consumption. The prisoner was received in 1868, from Washington county, and had been sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of seven years.

The funeral services were performed yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in the chapel of the institution, Rev. Q. L. Milligan officiating. The Rev. gentleman preached an impressive sermon in the presence of three hundred and thirty-five convicts of both sexes from the text: "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." Miss Fannie Wright, daughter of the warden of the Penitentiary, presided at the organ. The choir was composed of twelve male convicts, and the singing was very fine. Deceased was buried in the prison lot of the Uniondale Cemetery.

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SCOFFERS at religion are busily engaged in furnishing what purports to be the proceedings in the case of Rev. John A. Gray, with the hope of creating a public feeling against him. Decent people generally look upon its authors as being engaged in a very disreputable piece of business.

IS MISCEGENATION LEGAL?

An Interesting Case—Action for Ejectment.

An interesting case will be brought up from the court of Common Pleas at the session of the Supreme Court, which commences in this city on Monday. It is an action in ejectment brought by Francis M. Wright and Alfred A. Wright, minor children of Archibald F. Wright and Jane Wright, formerly Jane E. Alexander, deceased, against James Davis and Wm. Carlisle, the property involved consisting of 107 acres in South Fayette township.

The defendants allege that Jane Alexander ran off to Canada with a full blooded negro, and that the plaintiffs being the alleged offspring or the union, are illegitimate; besides, they claim that there is much doubt as to whether Wright and Jane E. Alexander were ever married at all or not. The question of the legality of a marriage between a white person and a negro will be one of the most interesting points for decision.

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CITY HALL TAX LEVIES.

"No Report Till After Election."

In reply to inquiries at the official sources for the City Hall tax levies for each successive year, the number of bonds issued, sold and unsold, &c., we are now informed that they cannot be given till after the election. We received positive assurances some weeks ago that they would be promptly forthcoming, but now we are officially informed, the modest gag of the *Dispatch* to the contrary, that the accounts will not be forthcoming till after the election. If this be not an acknowledgement that there is something rotten in Denmark, we would like to know what it does mean. If everything is lovely, what can be the motive for withholding the accounts at this particular juncture? If the accounts are all right, why this fear of public scrutiny? We pause for a reply, but don't want to pause very long.

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Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending September 24th, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Apoplexy, cerebral, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 3; croup, 2; debility, 2; diptheria, 3; dropsy of the heart, 2; typhoid fever 4; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of kidneys, 1; inflammation of womb, 1; inanition, 1; kidneys, B's disease, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 2; purpura hœmorrhagica, 1; small pox, 18; spinal disease, 1; turburcular meningitis, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	17	From 30 to 40	8
From 1 to 2	3	From 40 to 50	2
From 2 to 5	7	From 50 to 60	3
From 5 to 10	3	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	3	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	4	From 80 to 90	1
From 20 to 30	7	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 31; females, 29; white, 59; colored, 1; total, 60.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

◆

Fragar Coffee

Is equal to the best Java. Costs much less. Sold by all grocers. Roasted and packed in one pound papers by
ARBUCKLES & CO.

◆

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	114⅜
United States 6s, 1881	118
United States 5-20s, 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅝
United States 10-40s	111⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅜
Union Pacific Road	89¾
Central Pacific Railroad	101½
Cy. Pacifics	114¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, September 28, 1871.

REMARKS—There have been some slight changes in the bacon and provision market, and also in cheese, lard and lard oil. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price. Grain is coming in more freely, though prices are unchanged, the mills taking all lots that come up to their standard on arrival. Flour is held in full supply, being fully equal to the home demand, with lots to spare for export. Sugars have receded a fraction, and the grocery market is reported very active. Cheese is looking up. Poultry is a drug in the market. The market is overstocked with potatoes and apples. Prime fresh butter for table use is scarce and in demand. Fresh eggs found ready sale at quotations. Cranberries are now in market and sell at $10a11 per bbl. Good peaches are scarce and wanted for canning. Quinces have gone up in price. The market still contains a fair supply of grapes, &c., but their day will soon be numbered.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	114
Cheese, bxs	35
Wheat, sks	261
Rye, sks	—
Butter, pkgs	—
Bacon, tcs	216
Apples, bbls	319
Corn, sks	484
Barley, sks	787
Oats, sks	28
Dried beef	—
Bacon pcs	2,331

The following are the wholesale prices in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a steady market, with a fair trade demand, more particularly for choice meat. S. c. hams, 17¼a17½c; second quality 16½a17c; s. c. shoulders, 10c; plain shoulders, 7½c; ribbed sides, 8½c; clear do, 9½c; breakfast bacon, 11a11¾c; dried beef, 18½a19c; Mess pork, $14 25a14 50; Lard, Cincinnati prime kettle rendered, 10c; Pittsburgh butchers 8a8½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined in tierces, 10¾a11c, and in buckets 11¼a11¾c.

HAY—The market was steady with a good trade demand; baled $23 00a26 00 per tun.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of peachblows at 65a68c per bushel; Baltimore sweets $2 50a3 00; Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 per barrel.

POULTRY—Dull; prices are weak with a declining tendency; we note sales at 50a55c per pair.

HONEY—In fair supply with sales at 25a30c per pound.

ONIONS—Market steady with a fair jobbing demand, with sales at $3a3 50 per barrel.

SEEDS—Quiet; clover $7; timothy $3 25a3 50; flax $1 80a1 85per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts continue light. We can report a fair trade The present rates are 80a85c per gallon

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. We note sales of soda ash, common, at 4a4¼c; refined 3¼a3¾c; pots 7¼a7½c; pearls 9c.

APPLES—The reports have fallen off. Still we have a sufficient supply on hand meet the ordinary demands of the trade. Sales common to fair at $1 50a2 00; prime to choice $2 75a3 00; fancy $3 25a3 50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market remains steady at 30a33c.

BROOM CORN—The number of buyers is on the increase. We learn of sales at 4½, 5a6c per pound.

BEANS—Scarce; a good article will sell readily at $2a2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues to rule firm with a fair trade. Demand more particularly for fresh roll. The current rates were good to mechin 18a20c; choice roll 24a25c. The principle demand was for the latter.

CARBON OIL—We can report a steady trade demand, with sales of standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 22¼a23c per gallon.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates were; Louisville at $3 per barrel; Rosendale at $4a4 50; calcined plaster $4 25a4 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet; we are noted sales at 80a85c.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained and the market is fairly supplied; we quote New York Goshen at 13a13½c; Ohio Goshen, 12a12½c; Ohio Factory, 11a11½c; Dairy, 10a10½c.

CIDER—The demand keeps pace with the supply; we can report sales in a regular way at $5, $6a7 per barrel.

EGGS—We can report a fair jobbing demand for fresh ones. The receipts were moderate, the result of which was that previous prices were steadily maintained; we note sales of strictly fresh at 22a23c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; the fact is holders have made up their minds that prices have touched bottom, and refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; the present rates for standard brands of western flour are, choice spring extras at $6 62a6 87; choice Minnesota baker's flour at $7 10a7 12; good to choice red winter wheat, $6 62a6 87 per barrel.

GRAIN—The firmness we have before noted in grain has been maintained; the tendency in most descriptions being upward. Wheat was most fancied. The mills and leading operators quote red winter at $1 30a1 33; amber, $1 33a1 35; white, $1 35a1 38. Oats, firm with a good local demand; black, 40a41c; mixed, 42¼a43½c, prime white, 44a46c. The general impression is that oats is a good investment at the present time. Corn—The rates have undergone no change; we note mixed shelled, by the car load, at 65a66c; store prices at the usual advance. Rye—We can report a firm market; buyers were numerous and inclined to invest at 85a87c; the tendency is upward. Barley—Market quiet and prices unchanged; No 1 spring, 80a82c; fall, 88a90c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 28, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last report has presented nothing worthy of special notice. The inactivity that has existed in this market for some time continues. Buyers still refuse to take hold; it would seem that crude operations had been transferred to some other point.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; in the absence of sales we quote as follows:

Spot	12c
September	12¼c
S. O. all year	11⅜a11⅝c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 60
Oil City	4 95a5 00
Lower Creek	4 80
Foster's	4 70

REFINED.

Holders report the market firm; for our part we would prefer reporting transactions, it looks more like business to say the least. We quote as follows:

Spot	23¾c
September	24⅛c
October, first half	24¼c
October, last half	24¼c
October and November	24¾c
November	24½c
September to December	24½c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—The Market continues very quiet but lacks the buoyant feeling that it has slown for some time past; on the contrary, it was down this afternoon and evening perceptibly on demands for $4 70a4 80 on the upper, $4 85a4 90 on lower road and $5 10 at Oil City. These demands have not been abated, and at the close the bids were $5 10 and below these figures. The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	P. T. Co. spot	$4 65
1,000 "	" "	4 67½
1,000 "	" "	4 70
600 "	Church Run, spot	4 77½
1,000 "	S. O. all year	4 50
1,000 "	B. O. all year	4 75

PETROLEUM CENTRE.

1,000 "	Regardless	4 85
175 "	47 gravity, spot	4 90

OIL CITY.

2,000 "	s. o. October	4 02

NEW YORK, September 27.—At the closing of the market of the 26th crude in bulk was unchanged and steady at 14½ for regular gravity and 15c for low gravity. Refined—Cargo was quoted at 24¾c for the month, closing weak with cases at 29. Philadelphia delivery opened at 24½c for September delivery, but dropped to 24c with light sales, closing weak at 24⅛c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls		24c
2,000 "		23⅞c
2,000 "	October	24¼c
1,000 "	"	24⅛c
500 "	October and December	24¾c

OIL CITY, Sept. 27.—The market vas unchanged and firm; ordinary on Lover Creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, September 27.—Market active and prices tending upward at $4 80a4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 27.—Market quiet at $4 80.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27—Market firm.

Standard white	23⅝a24c
September	24⅛a24¼c
October first half	24⅜c
October, last half	24½c
October to December	24½c
Cases	27½c
Crude	13½a13¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, September 26, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle both yesterday and to-day have been very heavy, every yard being full and more coming. In quality the arrivals are common. The number of buyers in attendance were not quite as large as usual. Advices from the East are bad, and a corresponding effect is felt here. As yet but very few cattle have changed hands, although buyers are holding at prices ¼c. lower than last week. The few sales that have been made were to New York and country buyers, Philadelphia not taking any. The general turn and feeling is bad and prices will undoubtedly go lower if the receipts are heavy the balance of the week, as the offerings are at present largely inexcess of the demand. There have been no really prime cattle offered, and it is almost impossible to tell what they would bring, but as the arrivals are all of the lower grades, we do not think that good will suffer the same decline as the more common. The following are the rates current to-day:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	4 75a5 00
Common to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 25a4 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 50a3 50
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50a4 50

HOGS.

The arrivals to-day have been heavy, and in quality fair. This morning the market on York hogs was rather lower than yesterday, but this afternoon, under the influence of favorable advices, the market became active, and sales were made at prices 10c per hundred pounds higher than could have been obtained in the morning. Philadelphia hogs are steady and selling fair, and the market on all grades closing firm at the following quotations:

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 00@5 10
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	5 00@
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 75@4 90
Rough to common,	3 50@4 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals were light to-day, and there is but little change since last week. The market under the influence of a good demand, especially for the better grades, is active and sales are made without any difficulty. Most all the offerings have changed hands, and yet the demand is unsatisfied. The following are the curreng rates:

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 00a4 50
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 25a3 75
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00a1 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 21 cars or 400 head. In addition to these there were large droves from East Liberty, and also from Butler and Washington counties, making in all not less than 750 head on sale Monday morning.

The market opened up slow, not more than one-half the usual number of butchers being present. As we noted last week, Monday was a Jewish fast day, and a great many of the drovers who did not intend selling supplied their customers with two weeks cattle, and for this reason not more than one-half of to-day's offerings were required to meet the demand. In quality the offerings were principally medium, although a few extra were on sale. As might be expected when the supply was so largely in excess of the demand prices ruled lower, from ¼ to ½c and in some instances even more. From the commencement to the close the market was dull and dragging on all grades, although prime cattle brought better prices relatively than medium and common. At eleven o'clock fully 200 were sold and will be driven to the country or sent to East Liberty. The market on the whole was so unsatisfactory that some of the drovers would not break on their car loads, for the prices offered. The following are the current rates for the differdnt grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, 6 to 6½c; prime 1,200 lb, steers 5½c; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers 5¼ to 5½c; fair butcher stock 4¾c; rough grassers, cows and heifers 3½ to 4½c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was about 1,500 head, and in quality were fully as good as the offerings generally. The market, like that on cattle, opened up slow and continued slow until the close. The dealers all reported prices lower, with a diminished demand. At eleven o'clock a good many were still unsold, and will have to be held over until next week.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Bagging—Demand moderate at 17a18c. Flour firm; the shipping demand tending upward; extra family $6 00. Wheat firm and in demand at $1 25a1 35 for red and white on arrival. Corn steady and in fair demand, ear and shelled in bulk on arrival at 50a55c; from store in bulk at 60c in round lots. Oats firm; sales at 37a38c in bulk from store. Rye firm at 75c on arrival; 80c from store. Mess pork, $13 00a13 50. Bacon active but firm at 7¾a8a8¾c. Hams—Sugar cured, 17c; do plain, 15c. Lard, 9¾c; kegs, 10¾a11c. Whisky firm at 95c. Tobacco active; sales of 150 hhds; lugs, $7 50a8 00; low to medium leaf, $8 25a13; fair to good, $15 00a22 00.

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Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Flour firmer. Wheat No 2 spring active 1a1½c higher; closed at $1 19½a1 19⅝; this afternoon market firm at $1 19½ for September; $1 19¾ for October. Corn No 2 mixed dull, closed at 47a47¼c; this afternoon quiet at 47⅜c for September; 27½c for October. Oats No 2 quiet and ½c lower; closed at 29¾c. Rye No 2 easier. Highwines unsettled and irregular; closed at 93c. Mess pork easier at $13a13 25. Lard easier. Meats steady and unchanged. Hogs moderately active at $4 50a4 85. Cattle steady at $2 45a5 25. Receipts of hogs ,000; shipments 5,000 head.

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Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Flour firm, Iowa and Minnesota extra family at $6 75@7 50; Ohio and Indiana, $6 50@7 30. Wheat steady; western red, $1 48@1 53. Rye firm, 85c. Corn steady; yellow, 75@76c; mixed western, 73@75c. Oats firm; white, 48c. Mess pork, $14 75. Lard, 9⅝@9¾c. Crude Petroleum, 17¾@18c; refined, 24@24½c. Whisky higher at 97@98c.

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Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 27.—Flour—extra spring at $5 00a5 75. Wheat—No. 2 firm at $1 21¾; No. 1 $1 24. Oats—No. 2 easier at 30c. Corn dull. Rye—No 1 firm at 63c. Barley—No. 2 at 62½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Gold opened dull at 114½, sold down to 114⅜, and then advanced to 114¾ on a decline of securities in London, which are depressed in apprehension that the discount rate of the Bank of England will be advanced at the regular meeting to-morrow.

The Treasury advertises to sell $2,000,000 in gold to-morrow, and there is much anxiety as to whether the Secretary will continue his policy of selling in excess of this amount.

Governments were steady and quiet. The Treasury to-day accepted $2,000,000 bonds, $1,000,000 as advertised. The awards were made at $112 97 to $113 17.

Stocks opened quiet and firm, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Union Pacific. After second call prices declined. Late in the day they assumed a steadier tone, although there was very little recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. The only real strength was in Lake Shore and Wabash, the former recovering from 105⅝ to 106¼, and the latter from 60⅝ to 61¾. Hanibal and St. Jo shares continued weak to the close, when the common declined to 61¾, and preferred to 74, a decline of 2 per cent. from the best prices of the day

The demand for money was active at one time during the afternoon, and the rate on call was run up to 7 per cent. sharp on stock collaterals. With few exceptions loans were made at 7 per cent. gold. This state of affairs did not last long, and before three o'clock money was accessible in liberal amounts at 5a6 per cent.

Southern State securities were dull and heavy on the last call. Tennessees and North Carolinas were lower to-day. The dealings in all these securities have become comparatively insignificant.

METALS.

Copper—manufactured steady; ingot lake firm 23½. Iron—Scotch pig firm 34a38c; United States 35a38c; bar firm 80c; Russia sheet advancing 16a17c. Nails steady; cut $4 50; clinched $6a6 50; horseshoe 19a31c.

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Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 27.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c: closing easier; No 2 white Wabash, $1 49; No 3 do, $1 45½; No 1 white Michigan, $1 49; No 2 do, $1 44; amber Michigan, $1 47a1 47½; No 1 amber Illinois, $1 46; No 2 do $1 44; No 1 red, $1 44a1 46; No 2 do, $1 42½; No 3 do, $1 36½a1 37. Corn firm; high mixed 96½c; low do 55c. Oats, a shade better; No 1, 38¼a38¾c; No 2, 36a36¾c; Michigan 37c.

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Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 27.—Wheat firm 1a2c better; No 1 red winter $1 45; No 2 $1 41. Corn firm at 59c. Oats firm at 39c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton active; middling upland 19¾c.

CHARLESTON, September 27.—Cotton quiet at 18¼c.

GALVESTON, September 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary at 16⅝a16¾c.

MOBILE, September 27.—Cotton weak at 19½c.

NASHVILLE, September 27.—Cotton quiet but steady; low middling 17¾c.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Cotton—Demand light but held firm; low middling 19c.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Cotton firmer; middling 19c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; good ordinary 17¾a18c; low middling 19a19½c.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Cotton firm and tending upward at 18½c.

RIVER NEWS.

DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—Clear and cool. A slight frost last night dispelled all fears of yellow reaching this city, which was never healthier. This morning the mercury stood at 47. River fell 3 inches.

EVANSVILLE, September 27.—Weather cloudy and cold. The river has risen 3 inches.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—The river stationary. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—River 3 feet and 10 inches. Weather cool.

LITTLE ROCK, September 27.—Weather clear. River stationary.

CAIRO, September 27.—River fell 2 inches. Weather clear. Ther. 56.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—The river still declining and has fallen 1 inch. There is 9 inches in the chute; less than 4 feet on Portland bar. The weather was cool and cloudy. Capt. John O. Crane, a prominent riverman for the past forty years, died at his residence in this city this morning.

VICKSBURG, September 27.—There were no new cases of yellow fever, or deaths, in the last twenty-four hours. Weather clear and cool. River falling.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. 4.

MARRIED:

ENRIGHT-CUNNINGHAM—On Monday evening, September 25, '71, by the Rev. E. F. Garland, Mr. MAURICE F. ENRIGHT to Miss LIZZIE CUNNINGHAM, both of this city.

KING—FINNEY—On Wednesday evening, September 20, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Swissvale, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, THOMAS M. KING and BLANCHE FINNEY.

DIED:

CUDDY—On Saturday September 23, 1871, PAULINE, daughter of James Cuddy, aged sixteen years.

McBRIDE—On Saturday September 23, 1871 at 11:20 p. m. ANDREW McBRIDE aged 71 years and 8 months.

SHEPARD—On Sunday, September 24th, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, p. m., of pneumonia, SADIE, infant daughter of Stephen A. and Lettie M. Shepard, aged 17 months and 7 days.

CASEY—On Monday morning, September 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, JAMES CASEY, in the 30th year of his age.

FAUST—On Tuesday morning, September 26, '71 MARTHA FAUST, in the 24th year of her age

STUCKRATH—On Tuesday evening at 9:05 o'clock, CAROLINE WARD, wife of Lewis Stuckrath, aged thirty years, eight months and twenty-six days.

LARE—On Monday, September 25, 1871, Mrs. JENNIE, wife of the late Wm. A. Lare, aged 37 years.

MONTGOMERY—On Friday morning, September 22, 1871, at Osborn station, JAMES, son of Andrew and Hannah Montgomery, in his 12th year.

MARTIN—On Thursday morning, September 21, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE MARTIN, relict of the late Henry Martin, in the 62d year of her age.

BRYAN—On Friday evening, at 10 o'clock, MARY R. BRYAN, aged 17 years, 11 months and 21 days

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of the system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence: for it is in the fall that billiousness, dyspepsia, and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say DEMAND artificial assistance. Afford that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferer a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

378 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THIS MODEL & GENTLEMAN'S FARM,

Is all in one body. The land is No. 1 for grain, grass, and farming purposes; it has plenty of timger, such as white oak, black walnut, and acres of locust groves; a sugar camp of 1,000 trees; it is all fenced, or enclosed in 28 fields, with post fences; each field has running water in it; three young orchards of 2,000 fruit trees of 11 years' growth: $1,000 worth of peaches alone was sold in one year; it has 50 head of cattle, 10 head of horses and 160 head of sheep on pasture. This year's crop consists of 35 acres of oats, 45 acres of corn, 61 acres of wheat, and 30 acres of grass was cut for hay.

SIX TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSES

And four barns are erected on this land, and is in three sub-divisions. The first buildings stand on the east bank of the Youghiogheny River, between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, within 10 feet of Snyder Station, 34 miles south of the city of Pittsburgh, and 292 miles from the city of Baltimore; 1½ miles south of the borough of West Newton, which contains over 1,600 inhabitants; has five churches, one grist mill, one paper mill two iron foundries, post office and a public school house that cost $18,000, with five graded departments, &c.

This property is my residence with 44 acres of land: it is all fenced with post and pine palings, an orchard of 1,000 bearing fruit trees, 300 grape vines, 100 evergreen and ornamental trees, shrubbery and all kinds of small fruit, for home and market use. The buildings are a new fancy brick house with nine rooms, with all needful outbuildings, and a running fountain of water at the door, &c.

THE SECOND DIVISON of land lays on second bottom. 208 acres are attached to it. The buildings are—a new two-story frame house, with five rooms, a new bank-barn, 40 by 80 feet, with stabling under the whole; a new two-story grain and wagon house, 24 by 40 feet, that will store 5,000 bushels of grain; a spring house with soft water, a young bearing orchard, two acres of oeiers, or basket willows, that will produce $1,000 worth of peeled willows per annum, etc.

THE THIRD DIVISION of land, the railroad runs through it 300 perches, the buildings are a two-story frame house, with five rooms, a new frame barn, with stabling, and granaries in it, two corn cribs, a spring-house, and a young bearing orchard, etc.

All this land is dry without any ponds of water and gentle rolling, without any ague or mosquitoes, it lays in a horse-shoe bend at the river, so when frost cuts down fruit, corn and wheat all around us, this land never fails; every acre is patented and no incumbrance whatever, it is clean and tidy and cannot be excelled; but the most valuable production will be the MINERALS. 272 acres of the Pittsburgh seam of coal 12 feet thick, on account of being the basin, also two 4 feet veins, and 2 veins of two feet each, above and below.

IRON ORE. There are six veins: No. 3 and 5 I got analyzed, the first contains 42-88, and the latter 55.10 per cent. of carbonate of iron; also two veins black-band iron ore, 12 feet each; in the centre it yields about 60 per cent, and outside 10 per cent.

Specimens of those ores, can be seen at Lowrie Childs, Esq., No. 133 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

LIMESTONE. The first strata is hydraulic, or cement lime, 44 feet thick, 4 stratas white limestone, 5 to 15 feet, that will make 95 per cent of lime; 2 stratas of lime and iron; 1 strata, alum-shale 15 feet; 6 stratas, soft-free or sand-stone for building, 10 to 50 feet, one bed sharp sand 6 feet. I got a contract for 7 car-loads of lime-stone per day, at $1 25 royalty per car-load of 10 ton each; all those minerals lie within 20 to 600 feet of the railroad; in course of time the lime-stone alone will pay for two such farms, at 5 per cent per perch.

This property will be sold for less than the minerals alone are worth, but only in one body on account of keeping the right of way, to take the minerals to the railroad. The real value of this property is $400 per acre, but less than $300 will buy it. As my wife is helpless, and myself am past 70 years of age, therefore I wish to sell at once, and give possession in 30 days, with crops now growing.

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